

# THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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## Ecclésiastical Affairs.

### THE FORCE OF CHARACTER.

IN our last number we recommended the instant formation of an anti-state-church electoral club in every parliamentary borough in the kingdom. Before we start with the subject of this article, we wish to clear ourselves from the charge of inconsistency. Some two years since, we laboured, with all assiduity, to persuade the advocates of complete suffrage to make their principles a test at all future elections. It is objected to us that we now put forward another test; and it is more than half suspected that we have retreated from the ground we originally occupied. Our answer to this is brief, and we hope it will prove satisfactory. We wish to see all men use their franchise on behalf of their political principles—to hear them utter the same truth at the poll-booth as they do in the parlour, the committee room, or the market—in short, to make the elector tally with the man. If the choice of a principle upon which to fight the battle of a nation's freedom depended upon us, we should select complete suffrage as, perhaps, the most searching and comprehensive; and sure we are, that the struggle must eventually turn upon that point, whatever be the preliminary movements of the various sections of reformers. It would be foolish, however, whilst vainly striving to make an impression upon the foe in one direction, to allow him to push on his encroachments unopposed in another. The truth is, the government has chosen the ground of action, and that ground is, the extension of the church establishment principle to the extremest limits of the population. Whether we will or no, we must contest that policy with them, or resign ourselves to the worst of all despotisms—the despotism of state-supported priests. Now, there are others besides complete suffragists interested in preventing so dire a calamity; and, surely, we do not deviate from, but commend, our consistency, in urging upon them the self-same plan of action, the efficiency of which we have previously attempted to establish. It is not we, but the aristocracy, who have changed the battle-field. They are pushing a war of aggression upon our religious rights. They must be resisted, or we shall soon have no suffrage left us. Many are disposed to resist them manfully—and our counsel to them is precisely what it was to complete suffragists: Give an electoral embodiment to your principles.

These remarks, although at first glance apparently extraneous to our subject, will serve, not inappropriately, to introduce it to the notice of our readers. We are about to point out to the "forlorn hope," that no small a proportion of their strength will be derived from their character, or, more correctly speaking, from the repute in which their character is held. If suspected, with any show of evidence, of having a double purpose—if their movement is looked upon as a mere feint—if it is reasonably imagined that when the pinch comes professions will give way—or if, which is perhaps the likeliest of all, that which is done, is done so snugly, so quietly, so carefully *sub rosa*, as not to be known to a twentieth part of the constituency, such clubs as we have recommended might almost as well not be. Their whole worth will consist in their moral influence. Their chief power will be identical with their reputation. Their resolution, if believed to be a fixed and unalterable law for the governance of their votes, will

often divide, and sometimes turn, the current of political feeling—but, so soon as it ceases to be determinate, and floats upon the stream of temporary convenience, its value, as an element of electoral force, sinks into nothing. "We must change our tactics or they theirs," is an alternative which most men like to decide in accordance with the latter branch of it—but, when it is known that prospect of change is hopeless in others, they are far more ready to seize upon the first occasion to exhibit change in themselves. If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, why, Mahomet must go to the mountain.

It is of the first importance, therefore, in these electoral clubs, to see to it that the intention of them is single and sincere. The policy involved in them is about the worst possible that can be adopted, if adopted merely on trial. The work to which they will commit their members is not such as can admit of mental reservations. They who pledge themselves to it must be unfashionable enough to wear a political conscience for common use as well as for occasional show. They must be men who have weaned their hearts from party, and have given them to truth—men who feed not the life that is in them upon probabilities, but sustain it by their own consistent deeds. There may be few such, but if they are such, a few are enough. Their simplicity of purpose will assimilate much to itself which is now vague and practically worthless; and will infuse into the constituent body a new element for the ultimate determination of thought, feeling, and action. Like a vital germ, they may turn corruption itself into life and beauty.

To this singleness of aim there must be joined in alliance an inflexibility of determination. The heart of these associations should consist of tough, dogged, unchangeable metal. They must go right through with their undertaking, or they had better not commence it. They will be charged with stubbornness—all the better: their reputation will not operate on others less beneficially for having a spice in it of that flavour. It may save them some temptation—it will spare others much bootless ingenuity. As we have before intimated, when it is once known that they are in downright earnest, those who need them will begin to shape their plans so as to secure them, instead of attempting to mould them to plans which they repudiate. We remember a mail-coachman who always drove at a slashing pace down the middle of Cheapside. An accident or two occurred, but he persisted in his course, taking care only that the horn of the guard should give sufficient notice of his approach. The consequence was, that the man's habit became known, and every vehicle on either side of the road made way for him.

And this brings us to remark that a policy of this kind, in order to its efficiency, must be *made known*. It must give warning of its own existence. Somehow or other, every elector must be made acquainted with the formation and the resolutions of these electoral clubs. They cannot work long, to any good purpose, in the dark. The lamp must not be hidden, or of what conceivable use is it? No great moral changes can be effected by secret confederations—no favourable influence can be exerted by what either cannot or will not show its face. Look into a man's eyes, and your words will go down upon your glance into his inmost soul—blink, or look aside, and he will not quail under your strongest expressions. So it is with political movements. As they should be for the daylight, so they should be in the light of day. It is what we do *before* others which tells upon them. They must understand us before they can cheerfully and confidently unite with us—they must be informed of our meaning before they can understand us. Publicity, therefore, is essential to the power of the clubs we recommend.

We have now but one more topic upon which to dwell in connexion with the electoral policy of Dissenters, and that one we shall dispose of in our next week's number, when we shall be able, also, we expect, to submit a detailed plan of action. Whether, availing ourselves of the medium of communication afforded by the *Nonconformist*, we shall, in another capacity, take steps for the realisation of our own counsel, is a practical question upon which we shall by then have made up our minds.

**CURIOUS CHURCH RATE SEIZURE.**—The Morpeth churchwardens have lately seized a pair of trousers and vest belonging to Mr G. A. Lowe, Catholic

priest, for a church-rate due by him. The "small" were duly appraised and sold, and the constable's account is given in the *Gateshead Observer* of Saturday. We hope, says the editor, that it may be extensively compared, by our Borean readers, with the sacred Scriptures, as a test of its apostolical character. It is a curious document, sure enough.

An appraisal of the goods and chattels belonging to the Rev. Mr Lowe, distrained for church rates due and in arrear for a house and premises occupied by him in Morpeth, in the county of Northumberland:—

1 waistcoat (or vest) .....	£0 12 0
1 pair of trousers .....	0 13 0

£1 5 0

Be it remembered, that on the 21st day of July, 1845, John Riddell and Thomas Phaup, of Morpeth, two sworn appraisers, were sworn upon the holy evangelists, by me, John Wigham, of Morpeth, constable, well and truly to appraise the goods and chattels mentioned in this inventory, according to the best of their understanding.

JOHN WIGHAM, constable.  
We, the above-named John Riddell and Thomas Phaup, being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, by John Wigham, the constable above-named, well and truly to appraise the goods and chattels mentioned in the above inventory, according to the best of our understanding, and having viewed the said good and chattels, do appraise and value the same at the sum of one pound and five shillings.

As witness our hands the 21st day of July, 1845.

JOHN RIDDELL, } Appraisers.  
THOMAS PHAUP, }

JULY 21, 1845.—Auction held in the market-place, Morpeth, Northumberland. The goods belonging to the Rev. Mr Lowe, as per catalogue above.

1 waistcoat (or vest) .....	£0 10 6
1 pair of trousers .....	0 14 6

£1 5 0

#### PER CONTRA.

Levying the distress .....	£0 3 0
Advertisement and bell ....	0 1 0
Stamp for appraisement ....	0 2 6
Appraisal .....	0 0 6
Auctioneer's commission ..	0 1 3
Levy, as per warrant .....	0 14 0
Cash paid Rev. Mr Lowe ..	0 2 8

1 5 0

JOHN RIDDELL, Auctioneer, &c.

We will not mar, by any remarks of ours, the force of these edifying facts, so concisely stated by "John Wigham, constable," and "John Riddell, auctioneer," the apostolical allies of the state church. We bring that church to the bar of public opinion, there "to stand for her deliverance." Let her be tried by the written law of those "Holy Evangelists" upon whom "John Riddell" and "Thomas Phaup" were "sworn by John Wigham, constable," when she sought to learn the value of her victim's vest and smallclothes; and may the jury return their verdict, like the sworn appraisers, "according to the best of their understanding."

**MOTHER CHURCH IN THE DOG DAYS.**—On Wednesday, some of the zealous servants of "Mother Church," indignant that our townsman, Mr Hollis, still persisted in his determination not to pay a compulsory rate for the support of a form of worship from which he derived no benefit, hit upon the notable expedient of taking his dog from him! So accordingly, a distress warrant (which had been procured) was put in force, and the dog arrested in due form of law. It would be an interesting subject of inquiry to endeavour to ascertain why "Mother Church," being possessed of so many well-paid watch dogs, was so anxious to obtain the little favourite of our worthy townsman. We read in olden times of a rich man who "spared to take of his own flock and of his own herd," and took from a poor man the little ewe lamb which "did eat of his own meat, and drank of his own cup, and lay in his bosom, and was unto him as a daughter," and we read of the king's just indignation against that man. But wherein does the difference lie? During this week, Mr Bishop, the leather cutter, has also been compelled to suffer the "spoiling of his goods," as he would not satisfy the demands which were made upon him. We are happy to learn that some of those who feel the injustice of these proceedings are beginning to bestir themselves, and a society is forthwith to be established for the purpose of resisting the imposition of church rates, and of contesting, in a legal manner, the validity of every rate which may in future be attempted to be enforced. If our Dissenting brethren, assisted by the liberal and honest portion of the churchmen, will but exert themselves as they ought, this unjust and petty remnant of "ascendancy" must be for ever swept away. As a specimen of the spirit which animates a few of the dominant sect, we may mention that, during the week, a clergyman of the established church entered the shop of a tradesman in this town, for the purpose of purchasing some fireworks. After he had made his selection, the following dialogue ensued:—

Clergyman—What bill is that in your window?



Tradesman—It is an announcement of a premium of "One Thousand Pounds" to any ingenious person who can discover a mysterious secret in connection with the church.

The bill, of which the following is a copy, was handed to the customer:—

"One Thousand Pounds Reward is offered to any person who can prove that the imposition of Church rates is not a Robbery on Dissenters—or that such practice is in accordance with true Christianity!!! Application may be made to the Churchwardens at the next vestry meeting."

Clergyman—I have read it, and I think it very disgraceful. If I had seen it before, you would not have had my small order which I gave you just now.

Tradesman—I can assure you I feel great pleasure in relieving you from your apparent uneasiness, by telling you that your favour would be no favour at all under the circumstances, for though I am always anxious to oblige, I would not accept your paltry order for a few squibs on the terms you would wish to be served.

Clergyman—I think your behaviour very bad—I will not have the things.

Tradesman—I behave with the greatest courtesy to every man whose conduct is worthy of it. I respect the opinions of Christians of all denominations, but though I despise your vindictiveness, I pity you that you in your capacity should so conduct yourself. It would require more money than you are aware of to buy me over to your way of thinking in this case. You do not know me! You have mistaken your man! I despise no person on account of his creed, if I find him to be a worthy man; but it is not Christian-like to endeavour to coerce and to oppress those who equally stand on the same ground as yourself. Very meanly you must think of me if you fancied I was to be intimidated by the fear of losing the price of a few squibs—thereby passively to acknowledge myself your slave by the withdrawal of the bill from my window.

Clergyman—You are a very silly man—you ought to know better; I will have nothing to do with you.

Tradesman—I am very sorry for you, sir; I would not give twopence for your Christianity.

Such petty conduct as this requires no comment.—*Cheltenham Free Press.*

**EXCESSIVE SEIZURE FOR CHURCH RATES.**—One hundred and eight cane chairs were taken from W. Hughes, of No. 7, Scott's yard, Cannon street, City, on the 22nd inst, by R. Ibbett, auctioneer, 167, Fleet street, for a demand of £9, by a warrant procured by Ford Hale, of Cannon street, and Frederick Barry, of Turnwheel lane, churchwardens of St Mary Bothaw. In the spring of last year, sixty chairs were taken from the same individual for tithes; together, 168 in about fifteen months. There is no church at all in the parish.

**REFUSAL TO PUT AN AMENDMENT.**—A vestry meeting was called on Friday last, in St Nicholas' in Newport, Lincoln, to consider the propriety of granting a church rate, the Rev. R. Garvey in the chair: fifteen parishioners were present. Mr Holmes, the parish warden, proposed a rate of 4d. in the pound; and Mr Inman, seconded by Mr Williamson, a rate of 2d. Mr Elsom, seconded by Mr Newton, moved that the question be postponed till that day six months. Mr Garvey refused to submit the latter amendment, contending that it was contrary to law. Mr Elsom ridiculed this nonsensical clerical dictum, observing, that to convene a parish meeting to consider the propriety of granting a rate became a mockery, if the meeting was necessarily compelled to grant one. After some discussion of this kind, Mr Garvey adjourned the meeting to Monday, the 4th of August, to enable him, in the meantime, to obtain legal advice on the question, whether those who are called together for the purpose of considering of doing a thing can refuse to do it!—*Stamford Mercury.*

The *Record* of Tuesday last contains an advertisement calling the attention of "Christian capitalists" to a scheme for the extension of evangelical truth, requiring an outlay of from £2,000 to £5,000, and insuring fifteen to twenty per cent. interest on the sum expended!

**DIOCESE OF EXETER.**—A dispute has arisen in the parish of Torquay between the churchwardens and Mr J. Smith, incumbent of St John's. It appears that the churchwardens have claimed the right to the distribution of the money collected at the offertory—an authority which the incumbent denies. An appeal has been made to the Bishop on the subject. His lordship, in reply, states, that if they will allow him to do so, he will hear the case and endeavour to settle it in an amicable manner. This suggestion has been declined by the churchwardens, who called a public meeting for Saturday last, with a view to obtain the consent of the parishioners to the institution of legal proceedings against Mr Smith.

**THE REV. DR PUSEY** preached on St Peter's day at the chapel of the Rev. F. Oakeley. This circumstance sets at rest the rumour that the reverend canon of Christ church was disposed to retreat from the ranks of those who "hold and do not teach" Romish doctrines, and neither hold nor teach the doctrines of the reformation.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

**BALLIOL COLLEGE.**—It is rumoured that, in anticipation of the Dean of Wells resigning the mastership of Balliol college, the Romanistic fellows of the college have selected the head master of Winchester school, Dr Moberly, as his successor.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

"IS HE A REGIUM DONUMIST?"—At the extraordinary meeting of the United Secession Synod, on July 22, Dr King asked permission to introduce a distinguished individual, Dr Bryce, of Belfast, who had come expressly to confer with the Synod. He might state that he occupied the identical position which belonged to the Secession church in this country. He maintained the same cause in Ireland which they, as a body, contended for in Scotland.

Dr Ritchie said he had one question to ask before they admitted Dr Bryce to a conference. Is he a *Regium Donumist*? Dr Bryce said he was not a recipient of the *Regium Donum*. The precise ground on which he and the presbytery to which he belonged stood, was, that of entire separation from the other presbyterian churches in Ireland, because they had received the *Regium Donum* [applause].

**DR KALLEY.**—We understand that this respected gentleman, who has just arrived in this country from Madeira, will be in Edinburgh next week.—*Witness*, of Saturday last.—Dr Kalley, prior to going to Madeira, had a druggist's shop, and practised for several years as a surgeon in the town of Kilmarnock.—*Scotsman.*

The Synod of the Presbyterian church of Canada, which assembled at Toronto on the 4th of June, unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing the existence of slavery in America—asserting,

"That the church of Christ ought never to be found in a position to prevent her from protesting against slavery, and its evils, and adopting such measures as principle and duty demand for their removal," and remonstrating "firmly but affectionately" with their Presbyterian slave-holding brethren in the United States.

**RELIGION IN THE COLONIES.**—From a bulky parliamentary return published last week, it appears that according to a schedule of the grants, endowments, and appropriations, made for the purpose of religious instruction or of education in the colonies (the gross total population of our colonial dependencies amounting in the aggregate to 4,705,739 souls), there was paid in 1842 a total sum of £226,902 to the clergy of the churches of England, Scotland, Rome, and the Methodist and Dissenting ministers, of which £46,964 was paid by the British treasury, and £176,938 from colonial funds. The grants from the British treasury to schools during the same period, amounted to £26,117, and that from colonial funds to £146,230, making a grand total of £172,407. Of the sum of £49,964 granted by the treasury to the clergy, those of the Anglican establishment received £44,593; those of the Scotch, £347; and those of the Romish, £2,024. Of the sum of £176,938 granted from colonial funds, £118,443 was received by the Anglican clergy, £29,645 by the Scotch, £4,634 by the Wesleyans and Dissenters, and £24,216 by the Romish priesthood.

**TRACTARIANS IN THE COLONIES.**—We have now before us facts showing the working out of the tractarian design in the colonies. The Lieutenant-governor of the Leeward isles has found it necessary to remonstrate with the Puseyite Archdeacon of St Christopher's, of the name of Braithwaite, on the "unwarrantable" and "Popish" innovations introduced into the service in that island: the laity there also are highly indignant. In New Brunswick the innovations have preceded the arrival of the Puseyite Dr Medley, Bishop in New Brunswick, so that his "lordship" declares he finds everything to his taste. In Newfoundland, some of the churches are literally emptied in consequence of tractarian novelties being introduced by the Puseyite clergy in the absence of the Bishop. Similar accounts have reached this country from the Canadas, where a Tractarian, of the name of Bevan, has been appointed professor of divinity; and from Jamaica, where some of the clergy have commenced the gown and surplice dispute. We also hear that great dissatisfaction exists at the colonial office, in consequence of the ambitious demand of the Bishop of Tasmania, aided and abetted by some who hover about the Archbishop of Canterbury at home; and at Gibraltar there is scandal and embarrassment, through the Puseyite doings of Mr Mules, formerly of Exeter college, and a decided tractarian. These facts are so significant as to require no comment. There is another grave consideration which is suggested by these colonial facts—the principal clerical appointments in the colonies are in the hands of the bishops. They are responsible for these results.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

**CHURCH BUILDING AT ALEXANDRIA.**—At last, some signs of the building of the British Protestant church have begun to appear, but half of the spacious piece of ground given up for it by the Pacha, had been given up to Artin Bey, for a house which he intends building.—*Chronicle's Correspondent.*

## Correspondence.

### REGIUM DONUM.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION, AND TO ALL OTHERS WHO OBJECT TO THE REGIUM DONUM AND PARLIAMENTARY GRANT TO POOR PROTESTANT DISSIDENT MINISTERS.

Friends and Brethren—It is with reluctance and pain, that I yield to the conviction of duty, in laying before you my reasons for declining to renounce my official trust as one of the nine distributors of the annual *Parliamentary Grant to poor Protestant Dissenting Ministers*, which, forty years ago, was made the substitute for the *Regium Donum*, which, during the preceding eighty years, had been contributed (to the cause of Protestant Dissent) from the King's privy purse.

It is more than thirty years since I was appointed to that trust, as successor to the Rev. Samuel Palmer, upon his decease in November, 1813. If, at that time, I could have anticipated the wide-spread disapprobation of that trust which now shows itself, I have little doubt that I should have declined the appointment; not from a conviction of its being wrong, but from unwillingness to place myself in opposition to esteemed and beloved brethren. But the question becomes very different, whether I should now renounce it, while my persuasion of its rectitude is not altered, and the administra-

tion of the trust, during so long a period, has created a number of beneficiary connexions, in no small degree important to many faithful servants of Christ, and to abandon which I should regard as an act of cruelty to them and of unfaithfulness to my trust. The conduct of my friend Dr Cox has been urged upon me, as an example which I ought to follow; but, knowing that he retired in May, 1844, from his trusteeship, not on account of any conviction of its wrongfulness, but solely out of deference to the wishes of other persons, I do not feel myself bound to imitate my friend.

Within the last two or three months, there appeared in the *Patriot* a letter from the Rev. R. W. Overbury, censuring the distributors of the parliamentary grant, as maintaining an unbecoming reserve, and refusing to give replies to the numerous calls made upon them for information. Having spent unsuccessfully more time than I can afford, in looking back through the numbers of the *Patriot*, I cannot quote his words; but I believe that I have given their sense and intention. I beg leave to remark, that Mr Overbury's censure is too hasty. The distributors have repeatedly given information in various ways.

1. In a pamphlet of eight pages, published in 1834 and again in 1837, intitled "Brief Statement of the *Regium Donum* and Parliamentary Grant to Poor Dissenting Ministers. By the Trustees." (Jackson and Walford.) Along with this letter, I send a copy of both this and the next-mentioned pamphlet, with the request that the editor of the *Patriot* would do the trustees the kindness to select such parts as he may judge fit, and insert them, when he may find it convenient.

2. "Return of the Names of the Committee, by whom the Parliamentary Grants to Protestant Dissenting Ministers have been distributed, and the Mode in which they are apportioned. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 17th March, 1837." (Pp. 8.) This was not, I believe, published in the way of sale; but it was liberally distributed, as we had opportunity. I have still a few copies, and shall be happy to give one, so far as they will go, to any gentleman why may desire me, and will send four penny stamps for its transmission by post. The other trustees are Dr Rees, Mr Aspland, Mr Clayton, Mr Pritchard, Dr Murch, Mr Madge, Dr Col-lison, and Mr Peacock. I have no doubt that any one of them would comply with such a request.

3. "A Sketch of the History of the *Regium Donum* and Parliamentary Grant to Poor Dissenting Ministers of England and Wales; with a Vindication of the Distributors and Recipients, from the Charge of Political Subserviency. By Thomas Rees, LL.D., F.S.A." (Pp. 95. Longman and Co. 1834.) Of this I have only one copy; but, surely, honourable and upright men will not grudge the small price (which the laws about advertising forbid me to specify) for the advantage of acquiring information which, I am persuaded, would have prevented, had it been known, some assertions in Letters, Addresses, and Resolutions, lately put before the world; which are not only partial, ungenerous, and the offspring of ignorance, but are absolutely and grossly FALSE. I refer especially to the assertions, that the *Regium Donum* originated in political corruption; that it was, either at first or afterwards, what is called a *job*, a selfish, or in some way dishonourable, piece of management; that it was hush-money, to stifle a clamour for the repeal of laws injurious to Dissenters; that it was, or in any part of its hundred and twelve years of existence ever has been, in design or in effect, a bribe for attaching Dissenters, or some among them, to the tone of the Court or the Ministerial measures of any party; or that it had any motives or objects allied to these. I venture to say, with the strongest conviction, that any man capable of appreciating evidence, and who has the will to deal honestly with it, will rise from the most rigorous examination of this pamphlet, convinced of the total falsehood of all such accusations. Many parts of this honest and able pamphlet I should very much wish to cite; but a regard to the necessary brevity compels me to refrain. Yet, permit a single paragraph:—

"The two great points which it has been my endeavour to impress upon the reader's conviction are—first, that the Royal Bounty, under both its forms, was always essentially and purely a *charitable* grant, partaking in no degree of the nature of a contribution from the state for the support of religion; and, secondly, that the trustees have uniformly received it from the King and the parliament as a charitable benefaction, to be applied to the relief of meritorious indigence, without any extraneous consideration of a political kind having, in a single instance, been mixed up, either by express stipulation or implied condition, with their official functions and responsibility."—p. 80.

4. Returning to Mr Overbury's complaint, I may be permitted to observe that, at several times, which I cannot particularise, requests or requirements have been made to me, from the year 1834 to the present time, in Brighton and Manchester newspapers, and in the *Patriot*—and in replying to them I have given the explanations which each demand seemed to require—relative to the parliamentary grant. The last of those papers was in the *Patriot* of April 14. It is very brief, giving only the bases of reasoning in the case, but upon which any thinking man might construct the argument. Those hints of argument appear to me never to have been answered, and that they cannot be answered on solid grounds. I will not, therefore, repeat them, except so far as they may be comprised in what I am now going to write.

The great objection, the foundation of all others, which has been so vehemently urged throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, and which is the sole basis of the address lately published by Dr Cox, Mr Miall, and Mr Hare (*Patriot*, July 7), I cannot but regard as resting upon a *false assumption*. The annual grant is NOT an ENDOWMENT. Here I meet you. This is the point at issue. I entreat your righteous consideration.

What is an endowment? It is a conferring, by a donor, of lands, money, or their equivalent, upon a grantee, defined by personal or local description.

But the grant in question has no setting forth of person or place. It is a gift, or present, or subscription, made annually by the British Sovereign, to a class of persons not specified by name or abode, but to be ascertained, from time to time, by character and circumstances; and that work of ascertaining is entrusted to responsible agents.

The fact of its being annually voted by the House of Commons, is probably, rather we may say certainly, the occasion of the misunderstanding which almost universally prevails. When it was paid directly out of the Privy Purse, its nature was less exposed to misconcep-



tion, because the transaction upon which it rests was not so liable to be unknown or to be forgotten. But now, the long lapse of time has produced its usual effects. I can therefore excuse my friends who have fallen into material errors, though I cannot quite exculpate them. Those who write and publish, should use the proper means of obtaining due information.

I submit the following, as an attempt to state the case in a plain way:—

The British Sovereign virtually says:—

"I am desirous of showing my regard to my Protestant Dissenting subjects of England and Wales; and I am informed that many of their ministers, especially in remote and less frequented parts, are labouring to do good, but under difficulties on account of the poverty of their congregations and themselves. Accordingly, I have determined, for some alleviation and encouragement of that useful class of men, to contribute £1,700 annually, out of my private property. But it is not practicable for me, or my official servants, to search out the individual objects of this bounty; nor is it desirable that there should exist any immediate connexion between them and myself or my ministers, for the avoidance of any temptation to partiality on the one hand, and to subserviency on the other. I therefore commit this sum to you, three ministers of each of the Three Denominations, as my responsible agents, in trust, that you will distribute this my donation, in proper proportions, among those meritorious and suffering ministers of Christianity whom you shall find out, and judge to comport with my benevolent design.

"But, further: After the experience of many years, I no longer approve of making this payment every half-year out of my privy purse—a method savouring of secrecy and liable to injurious constructions. I wish it to appear before the public, and to stand upon the records of parliament. Yet it shall not be a burden upon my people; it shall not be paid out of the taxes. I purchase it as a perpetual annuity; and, for that purpose, I have transferred to the representatives of the nation, an amount of my hereditary and absolute property which shall be more than equal to the value of the annual payments to all futurity."

This is the true position of the matter. Upon this I take my stand, and maintain, as necessary inferences—

1. That it is not an endowment.  
2. That it is purely an act of charity, honourable to the giver, to the distributors whom he employs, and to the receivers. If any demur at this assertion, I would remind them, that the Saviour himself condescended to accept of aid for his daily sustenance, from "many who ministered to him of their substance." But be it not forgotten, that this royal gift is not an alms, not a miserable dole, as some have called it, reflecting disgrace on those who will stoop to receive it. It has been, and is, well merited. The house of Brunswick Lunenburg, at the critical moment of its accession, was not under greater obligations to the body of Dissenters, than the government and the nation have been ever since, for promoting the peace and prosperity of the country. Dissenters have been, in by far the larger proportion as compared with the rest of the nation, the introducers and promoters of our vast manufactures; and words would fail to describe their services, in advancing and preserving morality and social order, since the middle of the eighteenth century, especially in the mineral and manufacturing districts.

3. That no man, or body of men, in the kingdom, has a right to find fault with it. To my worthy friends I say, "It is not your money, it is not the nation's money, that is entrusted to us for disposal. It is our sovereign's free and gracious gift. That royal fountain of beneficence has provided for its own perennial flow; and it alone, by its legal organs, is entitled to demand an account of the distribution."

4. That parliament itself has not a moral right to withhold it. The nation, by its representatives, has taken the purchase money; and, if it were to refuse to pay the annuity purchased, it would be guilty of a criminal act. Again, I say, it is not an endowment, but a payment for value received.

To those who pass resolutions and make petitions for the abolition of the grant, I would respectfully say, "Brethren, ye know not what ye are doing. Ye are meddling with what is not your concern; and, unwittingly I am sure, ye are seeking to perpetrate a moral wrong."

5. That the distributors are merely almoners of the Crown, for the benefit of a class of their fellow-subjects—a class designated by a generic description, not by a specification of individual persons. The distributors are trustees for the class, and it is their duty to find out the individuals who are equitably comprehended under it. Any one of them might retire from this trust and duty; but, if one, or any, or all of them, were to endeavour to dissolve the trust, to procure its abrogation, or in any way to alienate its funds, he or they would be guilty of sheer dishonesty.

6. That to publish (as some of our friends have demanded), the names of the receivers, would be in a high degree ungenerous and unjust. It would be torturing the feelings of excellent men, who "endure hardships, as good soldiers of Jesus Christ;" it would be exposing them to the ignorant and unrighteous taunts of men destitute of right feeling; and, indeed, it would be scarcely practicable, for the distributors do not admit the idea of stated claims, regular demands, or anything like a vested interest. To some, perhaps the larger number, they repeat donations, after certain, not short, intervals of time, because they know the propriety of so doing in the particular instances; but they make their remaining distributions as extensive and non-recurrent as possible.

For my own part (and I have no doubt of my colleagues being like-minded), I never will break the confidence of my poor and afflicted brethren, who intrust themselves to my sympathy and disposition, if in my power, to lighten their burthens, and enable them more cheerfully to go through their often hard and self-denying labours. I deny the right of any to ask for this divulging of confidence, except the ministers of the Crown: for of the Crown are we the trustees and almoners, not of the public. I repeat to my brethren and friends, it is not your money, it is not the nation's money (except you can repudiate your debts of indissoluble contract), that is concerned.

But necessity lies upon me to advert to a letter in the *Patriot*, some weeks ago, from a respectable gentleman in Gloucestershire, stating, that about twenty years ago, one of the distributors made a donation of five pounds to a discredited minister in that neighbourhood, and sent

it, not in money, but in *hymn books*! The veracity of Mr Nicholson is unquestionable, and the fact was most disgraceful. I offer no apology for it. But I am compelled to say, that, when the London minister referred to was proposed to the board of trustees, as successor to one removed by death, I objected to his election, on the ground of its being well known that he was a tradesman, by selling his own collection of hymns. My associates did not see the matter as I did. But I leave it to the judgment of others, whether this instance supplies a sufficient proof of malversation. Possibly, the same most culpable disposition might produce other similar cases. The distributors must strengthen their caution for the future; and they can only stand upon their own characters. Further, if any person can inform me, with proper evidence, of any misapplication, I will do my best to investigate it; and I am sure that my fellow distributors will heartily join me.

J. PYE SMITH.

Homerton College, July 24th, 1845.

P.S.—The *Patriot* lately called attention to the annual government payment on behalf of the Waldenses of Savoy. That appears to me to stand upon the same ground as our parliamentary grant. Oliver Cromwell and his friends made the fund by voluntary contribution. Charles II., with his characteristic dishonesty, seized and spent it. After the revolution, the government of William and Mary resumed the payment, and it has so continued ever since, abating the long period of cessation occasioned by the wars of the French revolution and its consequences. The subsequent restoration of the payment is the discharge of a debt, an annuity for which the consideration was received in 1657.

#### PLAN FOR THE RELIEF AND INCREASING WELFARE OF FARMERS AND OF THE POORER CLASSES OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

LETTER III.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR—In my last I endeavoured to repel an objection to the plan proposed, arising from the danger of a surplus population; but it may be further observed, that scarcity can at no time be justly apprehended to arise from over population, when a check to this may ever be effected, not only by the timely execution of judicious laws, relative to emigration, but by making a triennial exchange of certain portions of cultivated with fallow land, and thus retaining a due reserve in the hands of government. In this way an equilibrium may at all times be preserved against sudden and unexpected calamities, which possibly may, in some remarkable instances, be too great to be removed by emigration alone. But when we survey the many extensive but uncultivated districts in Europe—those of the two Americas—the vast, fertile, but uncultivated regions in Asia and Africa, Australasia, &c., is it rational to believe, that mankind may lawfully indulge in the most brutal and unchristian practice of war and extermination, instead of cultivating the arts of peace, so clearly inculcated in the New Testament, instead of hastening the fulfilment of the Psalmist's declaration, that "the earth shall yield her increase, and" that "God will" then "bless" his people? But some may be ready to say, "Should government carry out this scheme in the British isles, it would speedily overspread the land with pauperism." Impossible! as, from the relief afforded, pauperism, on the contrary, must shortly become extinguished—want and poverty would, ere long, flee before the face of abundance—and injustice and oppression, no longer triumphant, must hide their heads with shame. Industrious habits and growing independence would likewise foster the peculiarities natural to a more improved, and daily improving, condition of society, each desirous, at least, of upholding his station, while pauperism alone would sink into comparative oblivion. The farmer, being now protected in reality by embracing the advantages described, need no longer fear the effects of foreign importation, neither shrink from the prospect of a too abundant growth of grain at home; the latter being ever sure to operate a reduction in the price of nearly all other commodities, when reduced to its just and natural standard. But it may be urged, that "as the farmer derives almost every requisite of life from the production of his own labour, he must suffer from the reduced prices of cattle, grain," &c. This might, indeed, be reasonably alleged, were he to be no partaker of the general benefits, and were no reduction of his rent and taxes to ensue; but the landlord would decidedly be able to effect such reduction of his rents, just in proportion as his table could be supplied by his tenants at a cheaper rate. It may still be objected that, "nevertheless, from the supply of those foreign commodities which landlords and farmers must still procure for their table, they would eventually become losers." This may be as easily answered by the consideration, that such commodities would likewise be reduced in price by the diminution or annihilation of the duties on almost if not every article of foreign and colonial importation, which government would then be shortly enabled to accomplish, together with the reduction of taxes, and in proportion as the country increased in general and substantial prosperity. And this must, I think, appear obvious to all disinterested and unprejudiced minds; as poor's rates would become reduced to a mere trifle, compared with their present pressure, being then required only for the aged and infirm, who might have no relations, nor friends—"no helper." Workhouse establishments would become, ere long, annihilated; and the buildings at present erected might be converted into hospitals, academies, &c., and partly used for baths and wash-houses, and many other purposes of real utility. Finally, incendiarism would no longer alarm, curse, and disgrace the country; but the working classes and peasantry would find sufficient employment with adequate compensation, because the manufacturer, not only from the reduced price of the requirements of life, but by restoring his manufactures to their former excellency of fabric, would thence derive more ample returns, and be enabled to enhance the wages of the employed to their proper standard. Corn factors and flour merchants would not be induced either to hoard up or deteriorate what constitutes the staff of life, under a pretence of scarcity. Convicts might be advantageously placed on the more difficult and rugged soils and mountainous tracts, instead of expatriating all alike, who would form habits of industry before the term of their punishment would expire.

Although the culture of the soil is the most natural and requisite employment of man (and its extension, therefore, should ever be injudiciously contracted), the

agriculturist and manufacturer should proceed hand in hand. They are dependent on each other for the necessities and comforts of life. As such, the prosperity of the one should never be suffered to experience an elevation calculated to depress that of the other; and their united and industrious efforts may be fairly acknowledged by all parties to form the basis of true national greatness and prosperity.

As the outline of a liberal plan, which the writer would no otherwise than profess this to be, he concludes that further details are unnecessary, than what are expressed in the annexed table, and merely to observe that circumstantial quarterly reports, and properly audited accounts, should be published. What, however, would render this plan acceptable to all, as may be presumed, who take any interest in promoting the happiness of their fellow-creatures, should objections yet remain, is, that the tax might be considered strictly as a loan or advance without interest—at least the greater portion of it—and be gradually refunded, as the lands should become more productive. For still a capital must be required to effect repairs, losses by floods, lightning, and other contingencies, as for continued inclosures and buildings, but which might easily be maintained independent of repayments. On the other hand, the certain reduction in the price of provisions would, in the course of a few years, fully compensate every individual interest engaged in the national movement. And even a definite period, perhaps, might be fixed for a final adjustment of the loan.

How speedily would such a change operate on society! How incalculably would it relieve the miserable, squalid, and almost perishing inhabitants of some localities, in London and other large towns, from the noisome and pestilential air of their filthy recesses, and grave-yard vicinities! Those wretched abodes might then be converted into airy, open, spacious streets and squares, &c. In a word, if we look around, and consider the number of heaths, moors, and commons scattered over the country, many extensive, as Bagshot heath, Dartmoor, the Wolds of Yorkshire, the uncultivated districts of the more hilly and mountainous counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, &c.—of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and some of the smaller British isles—we perceive more than space sufficient to accommodate and occupy all these our poor unhappy brethren and their posterity for unknown generations.

I remain, Sir, yours truly and respectfully,  
W. S. C.

TABLE showing the Proportions which may be observed in the Distribution of the various descriptions of Allotments appropriated to Cultivation, exclusive of those designed for other purposes.

Garden Allotments.	Acres.	Cottages.	Say, Average No. in each Family.	Total No. of Persons.	Age on entrance
Each 4 an acre	80	190	3	380	80 to 87
1 acre ..	300	800	3	900	50 - 60
2 .....	472	236	4	940	45 - 50
3 .....	369	193	5	615	40 - 45
Garden Allotments, &c.					
each 4 acres ..	500	125	5	625	35 - 40
5 .....	600	120	5	600	30 - 35
6 .....	870	145	6	870	21 - 28
Farms.	3,171	1,149		4,910	
each 7 acres ..	224	32	5	160	25 - 30
10 .....	300	20	6	120	30 - 35
15 .....	150	10	6	60	35 - 40
20 .....	100	5	6	30	40 - 45
25 .....	125	5	6	30	45 - 50
30 .....	30	1	7	7	25 - 50
Total Amount of Acres....	4,000	73		5,317*	

\* Supposed average amount of population.

#### Imperial Parliament.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Colleges (Ireland) bill, for, 1.  
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) for amendment of law, 1.  
New South Wales, for amendment of Crown Lands' law, 6.  
New Zealand, for alteration of policy, 3.  
Parochial Assessment act, for amendment of, 2.  
Public Houses, for limiting number, 2.  
Poor Law, (Ireland) for amendment of, 2.  
Physic and Surgery bill, for, 1.  
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, for prevention of, 4.  
Scotch Universities bill, against, 2.  
Turnpike Roads (Scotland) bill, against, 5.

##### BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Service of Heirs (Scotland) bill.  
Crown Charters, &c., (Scotland) bill.  
Real Property (No. 3) bill.  
Apprehension of Offenders bill.  
Costs, Private Bills bill.  
Waste Lands (Australia) bill.

##### BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Documentary Evidence bill.  
Real Property (No. 1) bill.  
Assignment of Terms bill.  
Granting of Leases bill.  
Fees (Criminal Courts) bill.  
Documentary Evidence bill.  
Customs Laws Repeal bill.  
Customs Management bill.  
Customs Duties bill.  
Warehousing of Goods bill.  
British Vessels bill.  
Shipping and Navigation bill.  
Trade of British Possessions abroad bill.  
Customs Bounties and Allowances bill.  
Isle of Man Trade bill.  
Smuggling Prevention bill.  
Customs Regulation bill.  
Real Property (No. 3) bill.  
Libel bill.  
Removal of Paupers bill.  
Court of Chancery bill.  
Granting of Leases bill.  
Real Property (No. 3) bill.  
Apprehension of Offenders bill.

##### CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Small Debts (No. 3) bill.  
Games and Wagers bill.  
Unions (Ireland) bill.  
Testamentary Dispositions, &c., bill.



Compensations bill.  
 Customs acts.  
 Death by Accidents Compensation bill.  
 Deodand Abolition (No. 2) bill.  
 County Rates bill.  
 Church Building Acts Amendment bill.  
 Slave Trade (Brazil) bill.  
 Removal of Paupers bill.  
 Taxing Master, Court of Chancery (Ireland) bill.  
 Turnpike Roads (Ireland) bill.  
 Documentary Evidence bill.  
 Real Property (No. 1) bill.  
 Assignment of Terms bill.  
 Games and Wagers bill.  
 Physic and Surgery bill.  
 Municipal Districts, &c., (Ireland) bill.  
 Real Property (No. 1) bill.  
 Supply—£3,410, Bahama Islands; £4,049, Bermudas; £3,070, Prince Edward's Island; £400, Sable Island, Nova Scotia; £13,680, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Gold Coast; 12,000, St Helena; £7,219, Western Australia; £3,171, South Australia; £5,889, Port Eisington; £7,486, Falkland Islands; £1,023, Heligoland; £18,391, Governors and others, West Indies; £11,353, the ecclesiastical establishment of the British North American provinces; £18,895, Indian department, Canada; £10,495, colonial land and emigration board; £48,800, salaries, allowances, and contingencies of the stipendiary justices in the West India colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius; £6,000, negro education; £35,000, captured negroes; £24,000 suppression of the slave trade; £110,750, consular establishment abroad; £80,000, Hong Kong and China; £18,000, ministers at foreign courts.

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Highway Rates bill.  
 Railways (Selling or Leasing) bill.  
 Lunatics bill.  
 Jurors' books (Ireland) bill.  
 Stamp Duties bill.  
 Militia Pay bill.  
 Unions (Ireland) bill.  
 Testamentary Dispositions bill.  
 Drainage of Estates bill.  
 Compensation bill.  
 Coal Trade (Port of London) bill.  
 Taxing Masters, Court of Chancery (Ireland) bill.  
 Libel bill.  
 Church Building Acts Amendment bill.  
 Granting of Leases bill.  
 Documentary Evidence bill.

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Wednesday, July 23rd.

## 

The adjourned debate on Mr C. Buller's motion, that—

"The House regarded with regret and apprehension the state of affairs in New Zealand, and that those feelings were greatly aggravated by the want of any sufficient evidence of a change in the policy which had led to such disastrous results."

was re-opened by Captain Rous, who recommended that a middle course should be pursued, not only with respect to past differences, but also as to the future government of the colony. He censured all parties; and, lastly, the missionaries, for denouncing the English settlers to the natives as "devils." Being anxious, from selfish motives, to exclude all Europeans, they acted as the Jesuits did in South America.

Mr WARD disclaimed all wish of treating the question as a party one, regarding it as a colonial, or rather a national, concern. He urged on Sir R. Peel the necessity of following out his own expressed convictions on the subject, and disregarding the feelings, the obstinacy, or the petulance of Lord Stanley, to bestow on the colony the benefit of a government by which all questions in dispute would be equitably settled, and an important colony be rescued from anarchy by the application of the ordinary principles of justice.

Mr GEORGE PALMER, Sir CHARLES NAPIER, and Viscount INGESTRE, then briefly addressed the House.

Mr HAWES disclaimed hostility to the government, but urged them to adopt a course decidedly calculated to restore order. For his own part, he had been led to rely on the speeches which Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham delivered in the former debates. Such was the effect of those speeches, that Mr Somes, the late governor of the New Zealand Company, crossed the House to him and asked him whether it was expedient to divide. He replied that they ought to consider of it carefully; but, the opinion prevailing that they ought not to avoid a division, it was taken accordingly.

Sir R. PEEL, after passing a high encomium on the character and abilities of Mr Under-secretary Stephen, and intimating that the conduct of Acting-commander Robertson, during the recent affair at the Bay of Islands, would not pass unnoticed by the government, proceeded to the main subject before the House. He believed that Lord Stanley was anxious to act in a friendly spirit towards the New Zealand Company, so far as he could, consistently with his duty to the Crown, and good faith with the natives. Sir Robert went on to contend, as Mr Under-secretary Hope had done, that there was perfect accordance between his own speech and Lord Stanley's subsequent conduct; that a congenial spirit was discerned in Lord Stanley's reception of the deputation; in his reading to them his despatches to Captain Grey; in the appointment of Captain Grey—a perfectly disinterested act; and in the terms of the despatch where he enjoins on Captain Grey "amicable co-operation with Colonel Wakefield." He entered more into detail as to what had passed respecting municipal institutions. He had recommended municipal institutions, with extensive power of local taxation, for local purposes, as the germ of a future representative system, though representative institutions would not be practicable in the present condition of the colony. Lord Stanley used precisely similar terms in his despatch; saying that he left "the more general powers of legislation vested in the council as at present constituted;" but Lord Stanley added—

On those bodies I think you will find it advisable to throw, as far as possible, the burden of so much of the expenditure of your government as can fairly be con-

sidered to be of a local character; thus endeavouring to obviate objections which might be raised to the disproportion between the taxation of any particular locality and the benefit derived to it in the expenditure of the public revenue.

Lord Stanley inserted that because the inhabitants of the distant settlements had said that they were unduly taxed for expenditure at Auckland. You must set some limit somewhere: you would not wish to have separate bodies with supreme powers—with so many separate custom-house regulations and laws. By a local law, these municipal bodies are to be elected by every male inhabitant who has attained the age of twenty-one:—

I do not mean to adhere strictly to the instructions of the noble lord, but to have them so far carried out as may make the municipal the basis of the representative system; and that is a subject which must be brought under consideration. But in the present state of affairs, it is utterly impossible to send out any precise instructions.

Sir Robert Peel adhered to the assurance that the treaty of Waitangi must be maintained. Government would not guarantee to the Company certain amounts of land without reference to the rights of the natives [opposition cries of "No, no!"]. If, then, it were meant merely that the government should do its best to put the Company in possession of the land at the earliest period possible by legitimate means, there was no difference between them. That government would do; but they would not dispossess the aboriginal inhabitants by the sword. [Mr HAWES—"No one ever asked you to do so."] What, then, is the point at issue? He admitted the right of the Company, with this reserve—that they should not violate existing engagements nor infringe on the rights of private property. I think you [the opposition] ought to have rested your claim to the land on the ground of sovereignty; you ought not to have taken it by cession from the natives. I think that your acting on the Aboriginal report of 1836 has occasioned all the difficulty; and that you are now trying to make us responsible for your acts. And Sir Robert proceeded to comment on the impolicy of Lord Normanby's instructions to Captain Hobson, in 1839, acknowledging New Zealand "as a sovereign independent state." But, however unwise such pledges might be, they must be maintained, on grounds of policy as well as good faith. Sir Robert feared that he had said nothing to give satisfaction to Mr Buller; but he repeated his declaration, that he could not supersede in the discharge of his proper functions a minister who "executes his duty with almost unexampled ability, and with the sincerest desire to promote the interests of every colony committed to his care."

After some observations from Mr ROEBUCK, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said there was nothing to induce them to suppose that there would be any change in the policy which had already produced such melancholy results, and from which more disastrous results still were impending. Lord Stanley appeared to think that nothing could be right, unless it were directly opposed to the Company with which he appeared to think he was bound to have a lasting controversy. The government had done nothing since 1841 to promote the prosperity of this important colony. While indulging in glowing panegyric on the advantages of representative government, the letters of Lord Stanley were equivalent to a declaration that for a century to come New Zealand would not be in a fit state to receive the blessing. Municipal institutions were now recommended, as if it were a new discovery: Lord John himself recommended them in 1840, as a means of training the people in the exercise of free institutions: what has been done in the intermediate five years to advance that training? What has Lord Stanley done, from September, 1841, to July, 1846, but cause everything to retrograde? Lord John insisted that the local institutions would not be complete without representation; and that the present would be the properest time to establish representation, as it would restore the popular confidence in government, which has been so shaken by the weakness of the legislative council. That is not a question of the Company, but a demand which the twelve thousand settlers have a right to make. Government, however, are only prepared to promise representative institutions, not to give them. Lord John went on to discuss the treaty of Waitangi; insisting that Lord Stanley's interpretation was wrong, and based upon a principle quite unprecedented in dealing with a territory inhabited by savage tribes. He showed how, by destroying confidence in government and in the titles to land, it would prevent emigration to New Zealand. He did not doubt that a time would come when they would see their error, and retrieve their conduct; but, meantime, they were pursuing a course, in order to gratify the pride and obstinacy of Lord Stanley—endangering the prosperity, if not the security, of the colony.

The House divided—for the motion, 89; against it, 155: majority, 66.

The committee of supply was then postponed.

Thursday, July 24th.

## 

Sir ROBERT PEEL having moved the committee on the Slave Trade (Brazil) bill,

Mr MILNER GIBSON opposed the measure, as a penal act against a friendly power. He admitted, that if Brazil will not observe the treaties, some means should be taken to compel her; but it should be remembered, that the Brazilian government can no more do as they please, on this particular question, than Sir Robert Peel could do in reference to the corn laws, or any other question on which a powerful interest might be banded against him. In 1841, Brazil made a distinct proposal to put down the slave-trade; the negotiations were broken off in

1842, because it was understood that this country contemplated a hostile commercial policy—to place the produce of Brazil under a ban of exclusion; Mr Ellis was sent out on a special mission, but his instructions had not been produced. Now they were an essential element in the information required by the House to form a correct opinion as to the propriety of this measure. Mr Gibson deprecated the equivocal conduct of this country, in assailing vessels so as to imply disregard of the independence of Brazil, and in conveying slaves from vessels captured on the coast of Brazil to the West Indies, as if to supply the deficiency of labour there. Brazil is determined to put a discriminating duty on our manufactures; she may withhold a treaty to secure British subjects and property in Brazil; and all this is done to carry out the views of a small section of the anti-slavery party.

Sir ROBERT PEEL explained the necessity for the bill. Brazil having discontinued the treaty establishing the Mixed Commission courts, this country is obliged to fall back upon a previous convention, of 1826, declaring the slave-trade piracy; and the bill is required to restore the jurisdiction of the Admiralty courts, which had been suspended in such cases during the operation of the other treaty. For testimony that the British government have neglected no effort to procure the voluntary consent and co-operation of Brazil, Sir Robert Peel referred to the official correspondence which had been laid before the House. And he reminded the House, that it had frequently called upon the Crown to enforce the law against the slave-trade, promising legislative assistance. As negotiations for a commercial treaty with Brazil are still pending, it would not improve their chances of success to produce Mr Ellis's instructions.

Mr HURT opposed the measure; which would only drive the slave-trade into other channels. The whole policy of government, on that subject, was founded on wrong principles.

Lord PALMERSTON supported the bill, on grounds similar to those advanced by Sir Robert Peel: but he agreed with Mr Hutt, in thinking that it would be inefficacious; since the abandonment of the mutual right of search with France, and the non-existence of that right with the United States, would enable the trade to resort to the flag of those countries. He then diverged into complaints against the French treaty with Muscat, which permitted the hiring of slaves at Zanzibar, to be employed in the island of Bourbon; there they would work among slaves, from whom they would be undistinguishable. He also complained of the neglect to procure liberation for the Emancipados in Cuba, and for certain British negroes in Surinam; who being illegally conveyed to that country from the West Indies, were forfeit to the British government, and therefore free.

Sir THOMAS WILDE said, that as these negroes were not claimed *in transitu*, or before the Dutch owners completed their legal right, the British Crown had absolutely lost all title to them.

The House then went into committee on the bill, and after some opposition to clause 2, which Sir R. Peel promised should be re-considered, its several provisions were agreed to, and the House resumed.

Friday, July 25th.

## 

Mr P. M. STEWART called attention, at some length, to a petition from the Free Church of Scotland, complaining that landowners refuse sites for chapels, and that public worship has consequently been performed in highways, in sleet and snow; and praying for liberty to purchase sites. The result of the system with which they were threatened in Scotland might be inferred from what was passing in the parish in which they were then sitting—he meant the parishes of St John's and St Margaret's, Westminster:—

In reference to these parishes, was the right honourable baronet aware that, for a population of 66,000 souls, there were sittings in connexion with the established church for only 7,000 souls, and in connexion with Dissenting chapels, for only 6,000, making, in all, 13,000 who were thus provided with sittings? and of these sittings 5,000 were never occupied. In these parishes the obstacles which were opposed to Dissenters in purchasing building leases were so formidable, that they could only obtain sites for building at very great expense. The dean and chapter received upwards of £30,000 a year. For this enormous revenue they did not daily instruct upwards of 3,000 souls. There was a clause, in all leases granted by them, against the erection of any Dissenting places of worship, or the use of any tenement for that purpose. Within the last fortnight, he was informed by a city missionary, well conversant with Westminster, that there were fully 2,000 families, including 10,000 of the population, unpossessed of a single page of the Scriptures. He was also assured, that very day, by an individual competent to judge, that there was a portion of Westminster where, from the demoralised state of the population, a person passing through was not personally safe. He mentioned these things as instances of what was sure to occur from not giving a fair field to all denominations of religion. In Westminster there were open, every Sunday, more than 200 shops, between the hours of nine and eleven. In the leases to which he had already referred, there was no prohibitory clause against converting houses to a bad and immoral purpose; and he understood that there were upwards of 130 houses of that description, within the estate, and under the eyes of the dean and chapter.

There was no law certainly to force the proprietors of land in Scotland to give sites, and he hoped that such a law never would be necessary. He would rather leave it to their own good feeling, than hold such an enactment necessary.

Sir J. GRAHAM admitted the hardship of the case brought forward by the hon. member, and regretted that it was one of those for which the legislature could scarce be called upon to supply a remedy. It was



unnecessary for him to say, that the meanest peasant in Scotland was as well entitled to all the privileges of toleration as the proudest and wealthiest noble of the land. No doubt there was a good deal of heat and anger arising out of the disruption in the church of Scotland, and that might have occasioned refusals of sites in the first instance, but he had good reason to believe that the faults were not altogether on one side. A strong spirit of rivalry had sprung up, and there was a desire, which the proprietors did not always feel inclined to comply with, to have the free church erected in the immediate vicinity and in ostentatious contrast to the established church. He trusted that a better state of feeling would shortly be established on both sides, and that no good ground of complaint would remain.

Mr HAWES urged the propriety of some legislative enactment on the subject, and Mr HUME expressed his deep regret at the rancorous and bitter spirit of animosity that prevailed between the two contending parties.

Mr SHEIL regretted to find that the same religious feuds which unfortunately existed in his own country were growing up rapidly in Scotland. He understood that the seceders from the Established church were fast becoming a majority in that country. Government granted annually a *Regium Donum* to the Presbyterians in Ireland—why not make a similar grant to the Free Church of Scotland, which he understood did not repudiate endowment.

Mr HINDLEY observed that the subscription of £776,000 by the members of the Free Church for the general purposes of that church was an incontrovertible proof of the success of the voluntary principle. He should be very sorry if government were to accede to the suggestion of Mr Sheil and endow the Free Church. Such an endowment would destroy all the zeal, energy, and spiritual efficacy of that church.

After a few words from Mr P. BORTHWICK and Mr P. M. STEWART, the discussion on this subject terminated.

#### DETERIORATED COINAGE.

Mr HUME then called the attention of the house to the loss the public had sustained by calling in the light sovereigns, and suggested the appointment of a public officer, whose duty it would be to receive them at their real value. He estimated the loss to the public, by light gold, at £75,000 a-year, which fell principally upon the working classes.

No answer having been given to this statement, Mr HUME rose, and said he should feel it his duty to move a vote of censure upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer which would teach him to attend to business better in future [a laugh].

Mr SPOONER complained of the great hardships entailed upon the poor man by the improper regulations adopted by the government, when the light gold was called in. He then turned the debate upon the currency question, advancing the doctrines peculiar to Birmingham.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the course that had been adopted by the government in calling in the light gold, and maintained that every precaution had been taken to prevent the loss falling upon the humbler classes.

Sir ROBERT PEEL congratulated Mr Spooner upon having proved himself so worthy a representative of the peculiar opinions entertained by the people of Birmingham on the currency question. He would not follow the hon. gentleman into the various details of the question, but would merely observe that the system of currency which had been adopted by the government had received the sanction of the whole of the London bankers, than whom no body of men could be better informed upon all the bearings of the question.

Mr MUNTZ disapproved of his hon. colleague having introduced a debate upon the currency without previous notice.

After a few words from Mr W. CLAY, the house divided, and the motion of Mr Hume for an address to the crown was negatived by a majority of 64 to 34.

Monday, July 28th.

#### EDUCATIONAL ESTIMATES.

On reading the order of the day for going into committee of supply.

Mr EWART called the attention of the House to the reports of the inspectors on education appointed by the privy council, and, in so doing, suggested that as the army, navy, and ordnance estimates were always introduced to the notice of parliament by a speech from the minister to whose department they belonged, the same practice should be adopted with regard to those estimates which referred to such educational establishments as were supported wholly or partially by parliamentary grants. He was ashamed of the small sum voted for the purposes of education in England and Wales. This year it had been increased, but still it was only £75,000. He also pressed on the House the expediency of encouraging the formation of public libraries freely open to the public; and stated it as his opinion that great public advantage would accrue from making the appointments to the subordinate offices of government depend as far as possible on the examination of the merits of the candidates for such offices. He then moved a series of resolutions in conformity with his speech, and declared that it was his intention to take the sense of the House upon them.

Sir R. PEEL admitted that the great importance of the subject justified Mr Ewart in bringing it before the House, even at that late period of the session. Information as to the progress of education was presented to the House every year, in a series of blue books, which were perhaps so full and comprehensive as to deter hon. members from perusing them. He thought that information might be made more practically useful, if a statement were made

orally by some minister of the crown, of what had been intended and accomplished each year on the subject of education, when he brought forward the educational estimates; and during the recess he would take that suggestion into his consideration. He stated the amount of public money at present granted for the purpose of public education in England and Wales—explained how it was expended in detail—observed that it had been increased this year from £40,000 to £75,000—and added, that he would consider whether it could not be still further usefully increased next session. He then replied, point by point, to the speech of Mr Ewart on the subject of promoting schools for training masters. To elevate the status of the schoolmaster, a matter which he considered of very high importance, the Privy Council had recommended the erection of houses for their residence; and that recommendation was now in progress of education. He thought that the system now adopted in the public offices was superior to that recommended by Mr Ewart for adoption in his fourth resolution. At present all candidates for employment in public offices were engaged for the first year only probationally; and he thought that the examination which Mr Ewart suggested would not insure a fitting supply of trustworthy candidates. After this statement he trusted that Mr Ewart would not press his resolutions to a division, but would be content with having a negative put upon them.

After a few words from Mr WYSE, Mr HUME, and Mr HAWES, expressing their gratification at the statement made by Sir R. Peel,

The resolution was negatived without a division.

#### SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Mr W. WILLIAMS then moved for a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition of the senior students of the School of Design in Somerset house, and into the general management and present state of that school. He declared that this school was a complete failure, and that the parties who presided over it were utterly incapable of affording proper and efficacious instruction to the students.

Sir G. CLERK could not accede to the proposition of Mr Williams, founded as it was on the allegations of a number of students who had been dismissed from the school for gross acts of insubordination. He denied that the school was a failure: on the contrary, its success had been very great, as was proved by the fact that several of our manufacturers, who had been accustomed to purchase their designs at great expense in France, now procured them from the pupils of this institution.

Mr EWART supported the motion for inquiry, on the grounds that the school was completely disorganised, and that the mode of teaching was very unsatisfactory.

Mr WAKLEY asked the government whether it would grant this committee next session, supposing it were impracticable to obtain an examination into the allegations of the students during the present? The insubordination of the students arose out of the incompetency of the teachers.

Mr HAWES defended the conduct of the directors of the School of Design, and insisted that the teachers were artists of first-rate talents, and that the school was rapidly improving in every respect.

Mr WYSE could not give his assent to the motion for inquiry. He wished, however, that some improvements were made in the School of Design.

After a few words from Mr HUME in support of the School of Design, the amendment was negatived.

#### SUPPLY.

The House then went into committee of supply. Several of the colonial votes were objected to by Mr Buller, such as £3,410 for the Bahama islands, which, with a population of 25,000, have a local revenue of £21,943; £4,049 for the Bermudas, population 10,000; local revenue £15,000.

On the vote of £3,070 to defray the charges of the civil establishment at Prince Edward's Island, Mr C. BULLER said, that this was about the worst case he knew. The population of this colony was nearly 50,000; the revenue was £10,500; the island possessed a very rich soil, and an admirable climate, and yet we were charged with this additional estimate. He would not now divide the House on this vote; but he wished to state that it was his intention, during the next session of parliament, to do more than merely call the attention of the House to these subjects.

On the vote for £12,000 to defray the charge for the civil establishment at St Helena, and for pensions and allowances to officers of the East India Company's late establishment in that island, Mr WILLIAMS said he thought this vote excessive in amount. There were in St Helena 40 officers paid by the people of this country, to govern a population of 4,800 persons; and the collection of a revenue of £15,000 in that island cost £2,593, or about 17½ per cent.

On the vote of £7,219 to defray the expense of the settlement of Western Australia, Mr C. BULLER said the population of this colony consisted of 3,476 persons, and these unhappy people were taxed, for local purposes, to the amount of £9,070, or nearly £3 a head. He wished to know how that money was spent? Mr G. W. HOPE said, if the hon. and learned gentleman had given notice of the question he would have been prepared to answer it. There were numerous charges for colonial chaplains, colonial surgeons, and other purposes which were not included in the present estimate.

On the vote of £11,353 for expenses of the ecclesiastical establishment of the British North American provinces being proposed, Mr WILLIAMS objected to it. He did not see why the people of this country should be saddled with an expense for which there

was ample provision in the lands set apart for the payment of the clergy.

Mr SHEIL drew attention to the great disparity between the sum paid to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland and the Protestant Bishop of Nova Scotia, who received £2,000 a-year, while the former received only £75. Lord SANDON observed that the Protestant Bishop of Newfoundland got nothing at all; and before they proposed any increase to the amount paid to the Roman Catholic Bishop they ought to be sure that he would receive it, seeing how much opposed the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland were to any connexion with or payment by the state. Mr C. BULLER would vote against this estimate, if his hon. friend chose to divide the House, and upon the same ground. Mr G. W. HOPE said that the whole of these charges were for the lives of the individuals only. Mr C. BULLER observed that, if so, if they were merely annuities payable to certain individuals, he would not oppose the vote. Mr COLLETT wished to ask whether, on the decease of the present colonial bishops, the charge would still be continued? Mr G. W. HOPE said, that the impression was that those charges would cease; but that impression depended only upon statements made in parliament [hear]. Mr WILLIAMS observed, that the same assertion had been made in 1835, and yet that the vote remained the same. Mr HOPE said, that the vote had been diminished. The committee then divided; when the numbers were—for the vote 60, against it 18: majority, 42. The vote was then agreed to.

The next vote was £18,895 for missionaries in Lower Canada. Mr C. BULLER said that money was never so misapplied as in this instance. He found the missionaries complaining of the interpreters, and the interpreters of the missionaries. There were not three real Indians in the Indian settlements in Lower Canada. They were all half-breeds, and the most worthless population to be found in any part of the world. An inquiry ought to be directed to the £14,150 given for "Indian presents." It led to great drunkenness, as long as brandy could be got for the presents given to them by the English government. Mr HOPE said the suggestion of the honourable and learned member had been anticipated. Mr WILLIAMS had been in some of these settlements, and could state that the inhabitants were much better off than the agricultural population in this country. The vote was agreed to.

£48,800 for the salaries of stipendiary magistrates in the West Indies, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope. Mr WILLIAMS opposed the vote. The committee divided, and the numbers were—for the vote, 61; against it, 10: majority, 51.

Some other votes having been agreed to, the House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

#### PHYSIC AND SURGERY BILL.

On the motion that the other orders of the day be read,

Sir JAMES GRAHAM availed himself of the opportunity to dispose of the two first orders—namely, of that for committing the Physic and Surgery bill, and also of that for committing the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons bill. He was bound to say that, if other important public business had not intervened, he should not have despaired of bringing these two bills to a satisfactory conclusion in the present session; for he should have been prepared to make certain alterations in them, which, he thought, would have proved satisfactory. So far from abandoning those two measures, he pledged himself to go on with them in the next session of parliament. He attached the greatest importance to both bills; and he would, therefore, propose that they be committed *pro forma*, in order that he might propose his alterations and get them printed. Sir James Graham then described in detail the numerous alterations which he intended to make in the bills, for which we refer the public to our report.

The bills were then committed *pro forma*, the alterations were introduced into them, and on being reported were ordered to be printed.

Mr WAKLEY admitted the great services of Sir James Graham on this subject, but regretted that he had not simplified his plan sufficiently to make it satisfactory to the country. The general practitioners were still to be placed in a much worse situation than that in which they were at present.

The reports on these two bills were then ordered to be taken into consideration on this day three months.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

MR FRENCH AND LORD BROUGHAM.—Mr FRENCH, on Wednesday morning, made an explanation of the circumstances referred to by Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, on Tuesday. He admitted the full accuracy of the report of his speech, but retracted all expressions of a personal nature. Mr GOULBURN took occasion to caution members, anxious to preserve the privileges of their own House, to observe the rule of the House against commenting on the acts of individuals in the other House, whether in their legislative or judicial capacity. Mr BICKHAM Escott observed that he was in his place when Mr French addressed the House, and he did not hear one word of what he said. Thus ended this affair of "privilege," which has furnished a topic for leading articles in all the morning and evening papers of the week. Mr Escott's remark would seem to countenance the idea that the speech of Mr French, "as reported in the *Times* and *Chronicle*," was not actually spoken by that honourable member in his place in the House.

LAW FEES.—On Thursday, Mr Escott withdrew his Fees (Criminal Courts) bill, the object of which is to abolish fees before prisoners are called upon to plead, and fees on acquittal; Sir JAMES GRAHAM



promising to introduce a measure of a similar nature.

**SMOKE PROHIBITION BILL.**—Mr MACKINNON, finding there was no chance of carrying this bill, without consenting to a series of mutilations that would have rendered it completely inoperative, on Thursday evening withdrew it. Sir JAMES GRAHAM promised that scientific inquiries should be made during the recess, and the result incorporated in a more comprehensive measure.

**THE HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL** was introduced to the House of Commons on Thursday, by the Earl of LINCOLN, to be printed and considered during the recess; the lateness of the session forbidding any progress with it now.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—On Friday evening, Mr W. J. DENISON presented a petition from the friends and relatives of settlers in New Zealand, expressing alarm, and praying the House not to separate without securing the safety and welfare of those settlers. The signatures comprised the names of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Arundel, Lord Dillon, Lord Stourton, Lord Oranmore, and many respectable persons.

**IRISH BEQUESTS BILL.**—On the same evening, Mr SHEIL asked for an explicit statement of the alteration in the Bequests act contemplated by government. Sir JAMES GRAHAM gave it. The act requires the certificate of the Roman Catholic commissioners to authenticate the station of any priest having rights under the act; by an amendment, the certificate of the priest's ecclesiastical superiors will be substituted. A clause will declare that nothing in the act is to be construed to affect the monastic orders. The statute of Mortmain, extended to Ireland by the act, will be relaxed to allow land (say five acres) to be attached to glebe-houses, &c.

**THE NEW ZEALAND** vote in committee of supply is to be taken this evening.

**IRISH TENANCY.**—Mr S. CRAWFORD, on Friday, obtained leave to bring in a bill for granting compensation to tenants in Ireland.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, July 24th.

**DUBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY BILL.**—Earl BATHURST read the special report of the committee on this bill, intimating that systematic fraud and many gross irregularities had been resorted to by the promoters of the scheme.

**PRIVILEGE.**—Lord BROUGHAM then observed, in reference to the case of privilege previously raised by the reported attack on himself of Mr French, that finding Mr French had apologised, he recommended that their lordships should proceed no further. He did not, however, debar himself from his remedy at law against the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Times*, in both which papers the report complained of had appeared. The subject was then dropped.

**THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.**—Lord BROUGHAM moved an address to the Crown, praying that means might be taken to enable their lordships to be accommodated in the new House of Parliament by next session. Lord WHARNCLIFFE did not think that any advantage would be gained by hurrying their lordships into the new Houses before the Commons' chamber was completed. Amongst other disadvantages, they would be surrounded by workmen, the noise of whose operations would prove a serious inconvenience. The Duke of WELLINGTON also reminded their lordships that it was necessary that a convenient communication should be kept up between the two Houses, on such occasions as the opening or the prorogation of parliament by her Majesty, and so forth. After a brief debate, shared in by Lord CAMPBELL and the Earl of WICKLOW, Lord Brougham's motion was rejected by 40 to 16.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the advancement of various measures, which had come up from the Commons. Amongst them was the Irish Colleges bill, which was read a third time and passed.

Friday, July 25th.

**ANOTHER CASE OF PRIVILEGE.**—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Mr John James Thomas Russell, stating that slanderous evidence against him appeared in the report of the Gaming committee; and praying that he might be afforded an opportunity of rebutting it. Lord Brougham gave notice that he should call attention to the subject next session.

**THE DUBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY.**—The Earl of HARDWICKE presented a petition from a shareholder to the extent of 500 shares in the Dublin and Galway railway; stating that the stoppage of the bill would cause great loss, and praying that the *bond fide* shareholders might be heard at the bar of the House. The Earl of BESHBOROUGH drew attention to the report on that railway, and moved that the bill be proceeded with no further. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, stating that he had no interest in the company, or in any railway, claimed further inquiry as only just; he believed that the "frauds" were committed, not by the directors in obtaining signatures, but by individuals seeking to obtain "scrip" and "letters of allotment." Lord BROUGHAM insisted that the directors closed their eyes, anxious to make up their requisite number of shareholders. The debate was adjourned till Monday.

**CRIMINAL LAW.**—The Lord CHANCELLOR laid on the table the last report of the criminal law commissioners; the series forming complete materials for legislation. Lord BROUGHAM suggested that the commissioners, being now *functi officio*, should be formed into a permanent board to revise the statutes and bills, and demanded measures founded on their

The Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) bill was read a second time, and several other measures were forwarded a stage.

Monday, July 28th.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the repeal of the standing order of the House which prohibited all persons from publishing the will or life of any deceased peer without the consent of his heirs. The noble lord gave an account of the origin of the order, which of late years had been repeatedly transgressed, and the motion was agreed to without opposition.

The Commons Enclosure bill next passed through committee, and was reported.

The Scotch Poor Law bill also went through committee, in spite of the opposition of Lord CAMPBELL, who proposed that the measure should stand over for another year, and was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

#### General News.

##### DOMESTIC.

##### IRELAND.

**RESIGNATION OF THE IRISH UNDER-SECRETARY.**—Great surprise has been excited by an announcement to the foregoing effect, published in the *Dublin Evening Mail*. This is the third occasion on which Mr Lucas has tendered his resignation of the under-secretaryship—once during the viceroyalty of Lord de Grey; a second time, shortly after the appointment of Lord Heytesbury; and now, when the resignation has been accepted. For some time Mr Lucas has been in a delicate state of health; latterly, his eyes have become extremely troublesome. Nothing official has transpired with respect to the appointment of his successor, but report mentions the names of Mr Pennefather, the chief clerk, and the Hon. Mr A'Court.

**THE WEXFORD DEMONSTRATION.**—Mr O'Connell had a great repeal demonstration at Wexford, on Wednesday, consisting of the usual elements—a procession into the town, a public meeting in the morning, and a banquet in the evening. Not less than 60,000 persons were present, and 1,000 sat down to dinner. Mr O'Connell made full use of the opportunity (not, certainly, for the first time) to foster in the minds of his countrymen a deadly hatred of the English people. Amongst the instances of English cruelty practised in Ireland, cited by the honourable gentleman, was the oft-quoted massacre of 300 Wexford ladies, by Cromwell's soldiery, in the Bull-ring. He "congratulates the women of Wexford on their present safety." "The ruthless barbarians," that is to say, the present generation of Englishmen, "should never again even think of slaughtering one of them. His countrymen would die by inches sooner than permit them to do so again," &c., &c.

**CAPTURE OF FIVE MOLLY MAGUIRE'S MEN.**—A correspondent of the *Evening Packet* announces, that on Tuesday night, the 22nd inst., Mr Christopher Plunkett, R.M., accompanied by sub-inspector May, and his police party, and also by a party of the 5th Fusiliers, commanded by Lieutenant Millman, proceeded from Swanlinbar to Glen and Ballinagleragh, where, after a march of upwards of thirty miles, they succeeded in apprehending five of Molly Maguire's sons, who have been fully identified and committed to prison to abide their trial. This capture has afforded great satisfaction, being regarded as evidence that the authorities possess such information as will enable them to break up the dreadful confederacy organised for the destruction of life and property.

##### SCOTLAND.

**MR VINCENT'S LAST LECTURE IN THE CITY HALL.**—On Tuesday night, Henry Vincent, Esq., delivered the last lecture of his course to a very numerous and highly respectable audience. Robert Reid, Esq., occupied the chair, and, in a short address, explained the objects of the Scottish Temperance League. The League consisted of earnest and respectable men, scattered over the whole of Scotland, who were united to render efficient support to the moral and intellectual movements of the day. They had resolved upon the publication of a monthly periodical, to report progress, and to do all in their power to introduce efficient and accomplished lecturers to the people. Their expenses were to be met by the annual subscriptions of members, which were not to be less than five shillings a-year, and as much more as benevolence or ability suggested. He congratulated the meeting on the great success of Mr Vincent's lectures, and begged again to introduce that gentleman to their notice. Mr Vincent was received with renewed cheers. He commenced by referring to the slow progress that great moral truths made in the world, and elaborately illustrated his position by references to the growth of Christianity, and the elements of modern civilisation. He sketched the progress of the temperance movement in America, Great Britain, and the continent; and observed, that its progress had been greater than its friends at its commencement could have dared to hope. He then proceeded, at great length, to point out its connexion with the best interests of all classes; and, as he proceeded from one class to the others, the warm approbation of the audience evinced how deeply it was impressed with the truth of his statements, and the pertinency and power of his illustrations. He painted in glowing colours the good that the movement had already effected, and made many fearful

statistical references to prove how much work the moral and intellectual reformer had yet to accomplish; and, after pointing out the duties of those engaged in such noble work, and with an eloquent appeal in behalf of renewed effort, he resumed his seat amidst loud and repeated cheering. The thanks of the meeting were then conveyed to Mr Vincent with great applause, and an earnest wish expressed, that he might soon be welcomed back again. In reply, Mr Vincent assured his audience he felt grateful for their kindness, though he trusted he did not need their applause to stimulate him in the path of duty. He was proud that such meetings could be held in Glasgow, at such a season, and for such an object; and he should look forward with pleasure to the time when he would meet them again. Mr Vincent delivers his first lecture in Edinburgh on Monday week, where, we hear, great preparations are making to receive him. Whether, as regards crowded and respectable attendance—the character and influence of the lectures delivered—or the very general attention excited among different classes of the citizens, the Temperance League has good reason to be proud of the course of lectures that has just been delivered under its auspices in the City hall. So great was the interested excitement, that the enchantments of Glasgow fair, and a thousand other allurements peculiar to the season, did not at all affect the attendance.—*Glasgow Examiner*.

**REGISTRATION.**—The claims lodged with the Edinburgh city clerks for registration as voters, are as follows:—By the committee of the liberal party 414; by the conservative party 150; by claimants themselves 69: total 633. At Paisley, the free traders have put in 91 claims and 233 objections, the reform association 72 claims and 3 objections, and the conservatives 23 claims and 71 objections. At Dundee 80 claims have been given in by the agent for the party in connexion with the establishment, by whom very active exertions were used, and 25 by the agent for the Dissenters. Forty have enrolled direct.

**VALUE OF A CROW.**—SCENE IN THE GAME-LAWS COMMITTEE.—It is but a short time since that a Scottish agriculturist took up the cause of the persecuted crows, and proved to the world that, instead of being detrimental, they were highly useful to the farmer. It remained for Mr Grantly Berkeley, however, to demonstrate to mankind what was the real value of a crow. He was examined as a witness a few days ago, in the Parliamentary committee upon the Game Laws Bill. Mr Bright was a member of the committee, and it is to his inquisitiveness that the world owes this valuable addition to its general stock of information. Mr Berkeley said that crows were exceedingly useful to the farmers in destroying wire-worms; and that where there were no such agents for the abatement of this agricultural nuisance, the farmer was obliged to hire boys to do the work of the truant crow. As a rat catcher is paid by the number of tails he produces, evidencing the number of the vermin destroyed, so are these boys paid by the number of worms they destroy—the tariff being three half-pence a hundred. Mr Bright asked Mr Berkeley how much a boy could make at this rate per day, and was told 9d. He was then asked, if a boy made 9d. a-day at the rate of three half-pence a hundred, how many worms did he destroy per day? This was altogether too intricate a problem for Mr Berkeley's brain; so finding himself puzzled, he thought the best way to get out of it was to get in a rage, which he accordingly did, telling Mr Bright that he had not come there to answer arithmetical questions. But this did not satisfy the inquisitor, who, seeing a great discovery about to be made, was determined through no fault of his to lose it to the world. He therefore asked Mr Berkeley if a boy did his work as well as a crow. Mr Berkeley replied that a crow at such work was worth fifty boys. This was very startling, and Mr Bright, wishing to know the precise but newly discovered value of the crow, asked the witness, if a boy was worth ninepence a-day, and a crow worth fifty boys, how much was a crow worth to the farmer in sterling money? Mr Berkeley hereupon got into passion No. 2, but it was of no use. Paper, pen, and ink were handed him, and he was assisted in his calculations, when it appeared that the crow was worth to the farmer very nearly £2 per day. At this rate per day, Mr Berkeley was then asked the yearly value of the bird, which turned out to be above £700. He had before said that fifty would be a low average for the number of crows in some districts upon each farm; and the last problem which was put to him was, what was the aggregate value per year to the farmer of his proper quota of these useful birds? This evolved the most startling conclusion of all, for it appeared that the farmer was a gainer of £35,000 from his fifty crows. Happy man! what a pity he can't pay his rent in crows. The scene was altogether most amusing, the rage of the discomfited Mr Grantly Berkeley contrasting well with Mr Bright's imperturbability.—*London Correspondent of Glasgow Argus*.

**CHURLISH NATURES.**—A churlish man will necessarily think worse of human nature than it deserves. As there are some flowers which never open but when the sun shines upon them, so there are many hearts whose good qualities must be drawn out by sympathy and kindness.

It seems that not only do ladies speculate in railway shares, but influence the decisions of railway committees. *Herapath's Railway Journal* attributes the late triumph of the Great Western and broad gauge to the influence of Lady Jersey! quoting the old adage,

"When a lady's in the case  
All things and persons must give place."



**A USEFUL COMBINATION.**—ADULTERATION IN HUMAN FOOD.—We have read lately in several Scotch papers the following:—

*The United Association of Journeymen Confectioners of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, St. Andrews, Leith, Arbroath, and Dundee*—RESOLVED, 1st. That, as mineral white is unwholesome and highly injurious, that it be entirely abolished from this date, as an adulteration in the confectionery trade.

2nd. That committees wait upon the masters to get their signatures, if they agree with the above resolution.

3rd. That committees warn the masters using the above mineral white, that the journeymen are firmly resolved to remain in combination until it is entirely abolished, and that they shall purchase goods, from time to time, from any one individual whom they may suspect to make use of it, and that they shall have them analysed, and, if found to contain the mineral, taken before a magistrate.

4th. That decisive steps be taken to carry the first resolution into effect; but it is hoped that no legal means will require to be resorted to.

5th. That we shall aid, by all means in our power, either pecuniary or otherwise, that the foregoing resolutions be carried into effect.

That committees be requested to solicit subscriptions from any of the employers agreeing with these resolutions.

This is an extremely good use for the workmen to make of their combination, and deserves encouragement and extensive notoriety for the sake of exciting others to imitation. If the metropolitan journeymen bakers have any union, we should wish to see them co-operating in the same way to put down the frauds which, we fear, are pretty abundant in their trade. The system might be extended, too, to other crafts. The journeymen shoemakers, for instance, might put down the practice of patching up the soles of boots and shoes with rotten leather; and tailors might put down the practice of selling furbished-up old clothes for anything else but what they are, &c., &c. It is quite refreshing to the moral feelings to notice the step taken by these Scotch confectioners. We wish them success in it, and also to see an extension of such views and practices.—*Economist*.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, July 30th.

#### PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS sat yesterday from 12 o'clock until 7 p.m. (the dinner hour) continuously, when it adjourned. The business was of a routine and unimportant character, and requires no description.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS got through some important business. The adjourned debate on the Dublin and Galway Railway bill was terminated by the rejection of an amendment proposed by the Marquis of Clanricarde, who pleaded the hardship of punishing those now concerned for frauds similar to those which have been perpetrated on English railway companies, and urged the importance of the undertaking to Ireland as a reason for permitting the bill to proceed. The amendment was rejected by a large majority, and the bill was lost.

The other business was routine, with the exception of a somewhat lively discussion on the third reading of the Scotch Poor Law Amendment bill, in relation to the omission of a clause affecting a locality in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Lord COTTENHAM moved its omission, on the ground of injustice, and its reversing the decisions of the supreme courts of Scotland, and, on appeal, the confirmatory decision of the House of Lords. The Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Dalhousie defended the retention of the clause; but Lord CAMPBELL, who had been counsel in the appeal case, appealed to the woolsack, and the Lord Chancellor declared his opinion judicially against the clause, as being a violation of contract. The Duke of Wellington felt it impossible to resist this, and recommended the withdrawal of the clause, which was acceded to, though the Duke of Buccleuch expressed his fears that the amendment might cause the Commons to reject the bill.

#### SUNDERLAND ELECTION.

SUNDERLAND, MONDAY NIGHT.—A meeting of electors, convened by circular, was held on Saturday evening, at the lecture theatre of the Athenæum, for the purpose of hearing addresses from John Bright, Esq., M.P., Colonel Thompson, and others. Upwards of five hundred of the constituency were present, and the most perfect unanimity prevailed. Mr Bright's speech, which was in the highest degree temperate and conciliatory, was extremely well received. Mr Cobden is expected in town during the contest. Strong reinforcements to the Colonel's interest have arrived this morning in the persons of Colonel Beckwith, Henry Stobert, Esq., and other county gentlemen, as well as Henry Morton, Esq., the agent of the Lambton estates. The "Durham influence," as it is termed here, is strong, and it has now been expressly stated that it will be given to further the election of Colonel Thompson. The Tories, too, are straining every nerve, and it is feared that the corrupt practices resorted to elsewhere, but hitherto almost unknown here, will be unscrupulously resorted to on this occasion. The public houses have been already opened. Some of the Tories (especially the Wesleyan portion of them) have occupied their time during the last two or three days in circulating a report that he is a Socialist, and was connected with Robert Owen. This morning, Colonel Thompson issued a handbill emphatically denying that he is or ever was a Socialist, and stating, on the contrary, that he was always opposed to Socialist opinions, and had spent much time and money in their refutation. A requisition is now being signed by the non-electors to their fellow-townsmen entrusted with the franchise, entreating them to give their vote and in-

fluence in favour of Colonel Thompson and free trade.

The deputation having succeeded in persuading Mr Hudson to contest the borough, he arrived this morning, by the half past eight o'clock train, from York, and addressed the inhabitants from his committee rooms, at the Register buildings, amidst mingled hisses and cheers. He entered into a lengthened explanation of his sentiments, avowed himself a conservative, and an advocate of the existing corn laws, &c., &c. "All I have to say, gentlemen," said the "railway king," "is that, if returned, I will do my duty [loud cheers]. I have created the position I occupy [applause] by my own exertions and my own ability; and, if I go to parliament, I will go dependent upon no man, but anxious only to secure your confidence and approbation in the discharge of my duty [cheers]. Mr Hudson and his friends immediately commenced an active canvass, which was prosecuted throughout the day. We have given, in another column, a brief account of Mr Hudson's entry into the town. The *Times*, however, says "that a more brilliant reception was, perhaps, never given to any candidate in any part of England."

THE QUEEN, through the Duke of Wellington, as commander-in-chief, has appointed the King of Holland a field-marshal in the British army. His Majesty's sojourn here will be protracted to the close of the week, as invitations have poured on his Majesty's attention which he is desirous of accepting.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—It will be seen, by advertisement in another column, that our friends at Gravesend are about to receive a visit from that talented and rising young minister, Mr Katterns, of Hackney, to advocate the cause of this association. We believe this is the first time its principles have been promulgated publicly at Gravesend, and we augur much good from their introduction there. The committee, too, have acted wisely in securing the services of Mr Katterns.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CATECHISM, just issued by the British Anti-state-church Association, we are informed, promises to be one of the most useful of the series. The author has handled his subject right well. His catechism furnishes a most complete answer to all the sophisms, as well as all the arguments, put forth by establishment men. We recommend our readers to purchase it immediately. (See advertisement.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND is actually beginning to bestir itself to extend its influence. A short time since, a letter signed by Viscount Sandon, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr Henry Kingscote, was presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by a memorial from a numerous body of laymen, the object of which was, to urge the expediency of largely increasing the number of deacons, and of recruiting the forces of the church by the introduction of laymen as readers of the Scriptures, catechists, and visitors of the sick. In order to increase the number of deacons, it is proposed by the memorialists that persons shall be admitted into orders without taking a university degree. The Archbishop, in reply, observes, that for an increase of deacons an increase of funds will be requisite; and, if this can be secured, then he would gladly see an increase of curates, but of curates educated and qualified according to the present plan. On the subject of lay Scripture readers "his Grace" thinks that that matter must be left to the bishop of each diocese, who may, if he thinks fit, sanction the practice in parishes where the incumbents wish for such assistance; but he is opposed to any admixture of clerical and lay duties.

OPENING OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES LINE TO NORWICH.—The line of railway from Bishop's Stortford to Cambridge, and thence to Ely, and from Norwich to Ely, is opened to the public to-day. Yesterday, the inspection of the line took place. There was great festivity at the various stations all along the line. The experimental trip was highly satisfactory. At Downing college there was a grand banquet.

#### SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Yesterday morning a frightful collision, attended with the most serious consequences, took place on the line of the London and Birmingham railway, near Chalk farm, and within a short distance of the Camden station. The mail train from Liverpool, which leaves Birmingham at 55 minutes after twelve, it appears, is due at the London terminus at 32 minutes past five. About a quarter past five yesterday morning, this train arrived at the Chalk farm end of the tunnel, and proceeded at full speed onward towards the platform at the Camden station. The train continued its progress until arriving at the London side of the Chalk Farm bridge, where the down luggage train, which was some few minutes behind its time, was at the time crossing from the branch curve lines leading to the luggage store-houses on to the main down line. At that time there was a dense fog, and the result was, that, before any measures could be taken to stop the speed of the mail train, then going at a rate of 30 miles an hour, it run into the luggage train, dashing three of the luggage vans, and three of the carriages in the mail train, literally to atoms. The mail train contained at the period of the collision from 60 to 70 passengers, and it is considered a pure miracle, under the circumstances, that at least 20 or 30 persons were not killed on the spot. The screams of the females, and the general scene which presented itself at this moment, was appalling in the extreme. Many were taken out from amongst the fragments of the carriages in a fainting state, whilst others were seen with the blood streaming down their faces, occasioned by the injuries inflicted on them by the

broken glass. Surgeons were sent for in every direction, and the attendance was most prompt. Mr Dean, engineer, of Birmingham, and agent to the Earl of Devon, was jammed between the seats; his left leg was completely crushed, and the bones protruded through the trousers. Mr Dean's leg has since been amputated, but doubts are entertained of his ultimate recovery. Four were ascertained to have been seriously injured, but, although many were much bruised and cut with the glass, their injuries were by no means of an alarming character.

Another serious accident occurred on the South Eastern Railway, between Tunbridge and Penshurst, on Monday night. It appears that the last carriage of the six o'clock Dover train was detached at Tunbridge with the signal lamp attached. After the train had left some time without the lights in the rear, the omission was discovered. A pilot engine was sent forward with the lamps; but the engine-driver, not perceiving any lights or any signal to show that any obstruction was upon the line, pushed forward with much speed, and the consequence was, that as the train had reached the station, and was at that moment waiting for passengers, a most terrific collision ensued, which was attended with serious, but happily not fatal, consequences. A gentleman, whose name could not be learned, had his leg broken; another gentleman was so injured in the spine, that it is probable it will be a long time before he recovers; and several others, to the number of twenty passengers, were more or less injured. No lives were lost. [This is the correct version of the accident, of which a short account is given in another column.]

On Monday the guard at Hanwell, while sitting on the platform, and close to the ladder whence passengers ascend and descend from the carriages, was struck by the iron steps of one of the carriages attached to the ten o'clock train and knocked down on the line, the train passing over him. The body is represented as being a most frightful spectacle, and nearly cut in two.

IRISH NEWS.—Lord Heytesbury is about to pay an unofficial visit to Maynooth. The "Molly Maguire" system has extended to the county of Donegal. Mr O'Connell was, according to the last accounts, on his way to attend the repeal demonstration at Galway; and, consequently, the proceedings of the Repeal Association on Monday were of little interest. The rent was £338. The accounts of the state of the crops are still highly favourable.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UNITED STATES.—ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—The Acadia, royal mail steamer, arrived at Liverpool yesterday, bringing intelligence from Boston to the 16th instant. By it, we learn the important fact, that the annexation of Texas to the United States has been agreed to by the Texan Congress. Joint resolutions in its favour had been unanimously passed; and both branches of the legislature had unanimously rejected the proffered terms by Mexico, to negotiate a treaty of peace, and to acknowledge the independence of Texas. Their decision has been announced to the people of Texas in a proclamation issued by the President. All the United States papers speak of Texas as being without doubt a state, and the only anxiety, at the time the steamer left, was whether Mexico would undertake any hostile measures or not. The New Orleans papers state that some bodies of United States troops had received instructions to proceed to the Texan frontier, and the naval force of the United States government in the Gulf of Mexico had been somewhat augmented. These preparations were no doubt intended to awe the Mexicans out of any idea they might entertain of commencing hostilities. Another revolution broke out in the city of Mexico on the 6th ult. The authorities were imprisoned by the insurgents, but at length released by the troops. The revolt was not suppressed until a colonel and thirty men had been killed. In the midst of these difficulties, outrages on the French Ambassador and other French citizens have occurred, which threaten to lead to serious consequences.—By the same arrival, we have received accounts of another great fire at Quebec. The advices from Montreal are to the 13th instant inclusive, and the official accounts of both fires are as follows:—

Streets.	Houses burned.	Houses blown up.
On 28th May, 38	1,630	2
On 28th June, 33	1,302	13
	71	2,932
		15

The public buildings destroyed are the Fabrique School-house, the Protestant Chapel, Wesleyan Chapels, Artillery street; the large school-house used by the *Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne* Orphan Asylum, Roman Catholic Chapel, &c. The loss is estimated at £1,250,000. 6,000 persons are rendered houseless by this fire. The two fires consumed, in round numbers, 3,000 houses, and rendered houseless 20,000 persons. We have important news from Texas.—It is doubtful whether the August dividend of the Pennsylvania state debt will be paid when due. The delay will, it is said, be only temporary. Accounts from Hayti, to the 26th ult., represent that island in the same disordered state in which it has been for the last two years.

#### CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ..	1330		20			
Scotch ....						
Irish ....			1480			
Foreign ..	1490	290	3170			

No alteration in prices.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"James Humphrys." Shorter letters will stand a better chance of insertion.  
 "W. C." We will adopt his suggestion.  
 "A Perplexed Man." We have answered him in our ecclesiastical article.  
 "A Witness for Truth." The hint shall be attended to.  
 "Thomas Fielding." It is sufficient to place the notice on the door of the parish church.  
 "K." We are obliged to him.  
 We beg to acknowledge several communications on the electoral policy of Dissenters.  
 "J. R. Chesterton," "T. Osgood." We will endeavour to make use of their communications next week.  
 "Triceps." Oriol is Puseyite; Lincoln and Exeter mixed.  
 "A Subscriber from the Commencement." We very much regret the error and its consequences, but are afraid it cannot be remedied.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.  
 For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.  
 For every additional line..... 4d.

Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1845.

## SUMMARY.

A PARLIAMENTARY session reminds us of nothing so forcibly as of those ill-made plum-puddings, in which the plums constitute a thin stratum by themselves at the bottom. Five months are usually passed in talking without doing; one month in doing without talking. The present period may be regarded as the fruit season of legislation. We have had leaves for a long time, variegated occasionally with blossoms. We have now fruit in plenty, more than we can digest. The House of Commons has positively commenced sitting daily from 12 o'clock, without adjournment, until midnight. We are not to suppose, indeed, that throughout the day it is composed of a numerous body of legislators. Thirty men may perhaps average the number required for passing bills at railroad speed; and if some pertinacious member demands that the House be counted, forthwith the committee rooms are scoured and his designs frustrated. The machinery, however, is found convenient for moving whole catalogues of bills, the contents of which are unknown save to their framers, through their several stages. Our readers must have remarked that in our parliamentary reports about this season, the record of business done increases ten-fold, whilst the reports of discussions shrink into a very narrow and uninteresting compass. It is to be remarked, moreover, that those discussions are not usually upon the bills brought forward, but upon the motions of members actuated, some by party motives, some by personal ambition, and some, no doubt, by pure patriotism. Thus New Zealand comes in for another discussion this week; the duties on butter and cheese are again brought under notice; and the refusal of sites for the erection of places of worship to the Free Church of Scotland—a matter with which the legislature can hardly deal—occupies the best part of an evening's sitting. The government bill for punishing Brazilian subjects guilty of trafficking in slaves, as common pirates, opened up a smart debate, and one which confirms us in the impression we have long entertained, and oftentimes expressed, that the attempt to put down this abominable system by force of arms, enhances the sufferings of the victims without perceptibly diminishing the extent of the crime. In the committee of supply, on Monday night, the main object of our colonial policy protruded itself too glaringly to escape notice. Large sums of money, voted for the maintenance of costly establishments, civil and ecclesiastical, the benefits of which, if any benefits there be, are reaped by scanty populations, unequaled in extent to that of many of our country towns, remind us that these colonies are warrens for the aristocracy and their immediate dependants—places provided for them in order that they may receive public money with some show of service returned. We are glad that Mr Buller has intimated his intention of dragging the whole subject into public notice next session.

In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham has employed his activity, sagacity, and eloquence, in crushing one of those fictitious railway projects, by which so many unsuspecting people are being eased of their cash. The case to which we refer is that of the Dublin and Galway *alias* the Irish Great Western railway. The bill, passed by the Commons, notwithstanding its neglect of standing orders (we suppose as a bribe to Ireland, akin to the Maynooth grant and the Irish Colleges bill), went up to the Lords, and was instantly subjected to the investigation of a special committee, of which Lord Brougham was a member. The *Times* says that railways have beaten this noble lord in his own special department—have gone clean ahead of him in pushing energy, and, consequently, have excited his most violent hate. Be this as it may, it is certain that he has brought to light, in this instance, a system of fraud, forgery, and imposture, such as has been rarely excelled, or even equaled. Applications for shares admitted

without inquiry—fictitious applicants got up to swell the numbers and complete the complement—allotments made to insolvents, to people long since dead, to men of straw, to paupers, to parties who have never applied for shares, and in several cases to persons who had no existence whatever, were among the charges brought home to this company. Of course, the bubble has burst, and the bill will, in all probability, be thrown out.

Of the proceedings preparatory to the Sunderland election we have given a full account in another place. Mr Bagshaw has retired, and Colonel Thompson has now for a competitor Mr Hudson, the "railway Napoleon," who, report says, is ready to creep into the affections of the electors by the erection of docks and the construction of a railroad direct to the town. The Colonel will, therefore, have to fight toryism in its foulest form, and there is no fear but that he will fight it with the purest weapons. Whilst we write this, the writ, so far as we know, has not yet been moved for. Corruption will, therefore, have full time to work. Railway labourers, yclept "navigators," may do something in the way of intimidation, after the fashion which prevailed at Cambridge under the sanction of her Majesty's Solicitor-general, and the organised band of bribe distributors may be brought over from York to ply their vocation at Sunderland. We have hopes, nevertheless, that Colonel Thompson will win the seat. Cobden, Bright, George Wilson, and others of the League, are down there, doing their best to secure the return of the father of free trade. This is as it should be, and augurs well for the future.

Hereford and Kirkeudbright are also vacant. The first has signalled itself by a public meeting of Dissenters, convened for the purpose of resolving upon the undesirableness of withholding non-conforming votes from whig candidates who approve of the Maynooth endowment policy—a matter which we have dealt with in a separate article. Of Kirkeudbright we have, as yet, no tidings.

We have only time now to refer, in passing, to the letter of Dr Pye Smith in defence of his distribution of the parliamentary grant to poor Dissenting ministers. We are sorry that he is not convinced of his duty to wash his hands of so questionable an affair—sorry that he, as a staunch Dissenter, should deem it right, even where his own conscience is at rest, to cast a stumbling-block in the way of his brethren, and to expose his principles to the reproach of the world. With this expression of our deep regret, we must, for the present, leave both him and the subject.

It will be known to our readers generally, that a united and vigorous effort is now being made by the Welsh Dissenters to extend education in the Principality. They seem determined to "begin at the beginning," by establishing a national school. The committee have sent Mr Stephen, of Newport, to visit the London Baptists—the Congregational and Wesleyan Educational Boards having promised their assistance. An excellent paper on the subject, by Mr Griffiths, of Brecon college, published in the form of a tract, states the whole case with great force and felicity. We ardently wish this movement God speed!

### SUNDERLAND ELECTION. A RALLY FOR FREEDOM.

WHO that has been personally conversant with the chances of war, or has read of battles, is not familiar with the interest which attaches to, and the unforeseen consequences which occasionally result from, a determined rally? A general engagement has, to all appearance, closed—victors and vanquished alike regard the contest as virtually decided; to pursue, to overtake, to divide the spoil, is the sole remaining care of the one—to escape destruction, the eager anxiety of the other. The tide of triumph rolls on unchecked, overwhelming, in its progress, many a brave but scattered host. At length, when, perhaps, least expected, some little incident serves to turn the current. A few men gather about one object—it may be a favourite locality, or a cherished officer, or the tattered colours of a regiment renowned for prowess—resolved to retrieve the honours of the day, or perish. The stand they make emboldens their panic-stricken comrades—the combatants become more numerous on both sides—gradually, a new centre is established, and every soldier hastens towards it—hope, like an electric flash, kindles fresh courage in the bosoms of the defeated—the battle is re-fought—and they who were but now flushed with all the excitement of conquest, bite the dust in disappointment and in death.

The political world has also its marvelous vicissitudes—who shall say whether the Sunderland election will not turn out to be one of them? The cause of popular freedom has now, for a length of time, been retreating before the compact forces of monopoly. Despondency has paralysed the energies of reform—and aristocracy has done little else of late but gallop down our constituent bodies. One after another has succumbed, until anything more serious than a nominal contest is come to be

reputed as entirely hopeless. In a happy hour, Sunderland rallies round Colonel Thompson. What will be the issue? We know not—but it may be vastly more momentous than most men anticipate. The struggle is no party one—the fight is not a feint. Honesty fairly grapples with corruption—antagonist principles are engaged front to front. The representative of certain great truths encounters, in the strength of those truths, the champion, for the time, of local interests, of aristocratic influence, of party confederation. The moral and the physical—abstract right and embodied might—calm reason and headlong passion—truthfulness, frank as the day, and pretence, fallacious but imposing as the *mirage* of the desert—are about to wrestle a throw in the presence of an anxious people. May victory declare for them who deserve it!

Colonel Thompson is, in truth, worth a rally—a desperate rally. Marked out for punishment by the ruling factions of the day for his too great honesty, and excluded for many years, by party insincerities, from parliament, we shall hail his return as a felicitous omen for the future. We speak not now of the political principles he avows, but of his political character. He has given the world proof that he *cares* something about his professed opinions—that he can work on even when his claims to honour have been overlooked—that, as if he had "eaten the salt" of the people, he can cheerfully serve them in any capacity. He is a reality—something rare in these days. Lapse of time has not impaired the clearness of his manly understanding—disappointments oft and sore have not soured his temper—numberless temptations have not succeeded in undermining the integrity of his will. Throughout life he has chosen to cultivate a soil which yields no return, save to mankind at large. In labours he has been abundant. Constant to his principles—honest enough to avow them when the avowal of them drew after it the penalty of instant outlawry from the domains of party—the originator of one great national movement, the early and courageous friend of another, and approving, so far as he sees its bearings, of a third—he is a candidate about whom the tide of success may well turn, and whom to elect must do honour to any constituency in the empire.

As the impending contest at Sunderland is not about a fiction or a phrase, so neither is it that of local cliques or aristocratic factions. Colonel Thompson is nobody's nominee. Holding the views of the League, of complete suffragists, and, to the extent of no state endowments of religion, of Dissenters, he is put forward as the exclusive representative of neither of these bodies. Early circumstances have put him in closer connexion with the first than with the second—and he appreciates more fully the principles of the second than of the third—but the support he will receive from all three will be support rendered, not only to the man, but also to the truths which he avows. If returned to parliament, he will be returned as the choice of the electors, exercising, *bona fide* and in their own name, the electoral franchise. Their candidate has been selected by themselves, not foisted upon them by an extraneous and irresponsible power. They invited him to woo them long back, when they might have looked round them for other and more flattering wooers, and not as a last chance, upon a sudden emergency. They have rejected other courtships—determined that, come what may, their relationship to their member shall be "an affair of the heart," and not a match of convenience. Their proceedings, from first to last, breathe a spirit of manly independence quite refreshing in these days of constituent servility.

Whilst, for the reasons we have assigned, we shall welcome with gratitude the news of Col. Thompson's return to parliament, and most heartily call upon the earnest friends of reform, commercial, organic, and ecclesiastical, to forward this design as they have ability, it behoves us, in justice to the great cause to which we have put our hands, to make a remark or two on the Colonel's letter on voluntaryism. He declares himself ready, under existing circumstances, to assist, with that energy, ability, and constancy, for which he has always been remarkable, in putting an end to the present system of state endowments of religion. So far, good. This, however, is not all that so grave and fundamental a question will demand—not all that Dissenters will need to require. Clear views of the legitimate province of civil government—profound respect for the rights of conscience, and for the freedom of mind in all matters of opinion, and of religious opinion especially—thorough appreciation of the fact, witnessed by all history, that the rule of nations by clerical agency is incompatible with the social, moral, political, and spiritual interests of man—a hearty espousal of this cause, as the cause of human progress—and, we may add, a conviction of its ineffable importance derived from a vigorous faith in supernal claims—these we take to be the qualifications to be sought for in those legislators to whom the conduct of this mighty struggle must be confided. It were vain, of course, to look for all these in every candidate for a seat in the House of Commons—but by men possessing



them all in an eminent degree, the battle must be fought, if ever it is to be fought successfully.

We have said our say—we have discharged our conscience—and more gladly even than his return to parliament, should we hail Colonel Thompson's manly avowal, that he is ready to join in the movement against state-churches, not merely because others call him to the work, but from his inmost conviction that they are the deadliest form of evil which the present times exhibit.

#### KISSING THE GRINDSTONE.

HUMAN nature presents many a curious problem for the philosopher to solve, of which voluntary degradation and suffering is not the least. Men have been known to hold an arm in a certain position until it withered—to stick hooks through their backs and swing to and fro like scarecrows in the farmers' corn-fields—to wear hair-shirts and bury themselves in filth—to mutilate themselves in every conceivable way, and to heap contumely upon the body which God has given them. Others seem to draw satisfaction from wreaking all sorts of ignominy upon their minds—shake hands with ignorance—sell themselves for next to nothing to the vilest bondage—court contempt as a pleasant companion—and impose upon conscience work from which it revolts in disgust. We know not precisely wherein consists the gratification of unmanaging ourselves, in order that we may be used as tools and then thrown aside with scorn; but we do know that not a few men actually do this, and we must conclude, therefore, that in the doing of it they give indulgence to some passion of their nature. 'Tis a peculiar form of mental disease, doubtless, and it sometimes wears a ludicrous appearance. The first impulse created by the sight of it is laughter—the permanent feeling left by it is pity. Odd it is, at first, and apt to surprise one into giggling, to see whole bands of human beings asking their fellows to tweak their noses, and thanking them for the honour of being permitted to kiss the grindstone; but to those who have any respect for our common humanity, it is a melancholy spectacle. For our own parts, we dislike watching the antics even of the monkey tribe, inasmuch as, by a law of association, we feel the dignity of manhood treasured upon—and, certainly, we never hear of rational beings voluntarily resorting to palpably irrational practices, without mingled anger and sorrow.

The Dissenters of Hereford have just signalled themselves before the whole country, by their voluntary self-degradation. They have publicly invited their rulers to kick them, as though it were, of all things, most becoming that they should go about with the marks of affront fresh upon their persons. If they delighted in distorting their features, could they not have done so privately, before the mirror of their own consciences? Why need they have grinned through a horse-collar before the whole fair? But so it is—men would rather exhibit their absurdities to the universal world than to themselves. Hereford, it is known, has a vacant parliamentary seat. Hereford, we presume, sent a humble petition to the House of Commons against the grant to Maynooth, and Hereford Dissenters sent up a delegate, we know, to the Anti-Maynooth Conference at Crosby hall. And now, when these self-same gentlemen have an opportunity of convincing the government that they were in earnest, they assemble to assure it that all which they did in May was but a joke. Hear their resolution, passed at a public meeting convened for the purpose, and published by means of handbills distributed through the city!—

"That in the opinion of this meeting it would be exceedingly undesirable for Dissenters to withhold their votes from any liberal candidate, who shall offer himself at the ensuing election, simply and only because he refuses to pledge himself against the policy of the government on the Maynooth grant."

The policy involved in the Maynooth grant is a policy in dead opposition to Dissent—a policy which, in as far as it is successful, crushes beneath its golden wheels the spirituality of the Christian church. And, according to the judgment of Hereford Dissenters, it is exceedingly undesirable to abstain from voting in favour of that policy—from sending up to the House of Commons a lying message (it is nothing less) respecting a course of proceeding which touches most closely the honour of their Master—from encouraging their rulers to go on making havoc of divine truth—from trumpeting in their ears, "We don't care for our avowed principles, half so much as we do for aristocratic whigs. Do your worst to the church and to religion—corrupt its ministers—misrepresent its objects—here, we send you a man to assist you in your work of worldliness. Heed not our cries—we are not in earnest." So, Hereford Nonconformists deem it very undesirable to abstain from doing all this. We dare say they are very conscientious—but whence, in Scripture, or in reason, they derive their obligation to make such a moral, or rather, immoral, display as this, passes our penetration. They have kissed the grindstone—and they will have, we suppose, as their reward, a

whig member. Poor recompense for so humiliating a performance!

REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!—The overseers' lists of voters for boroughs and counties will be published on the 1st day of August. In boroughs every person qualified should examine the lists for himself, to see that his name is inserted in the list of that class of voters to which, by his qualification, he belongs. If he have a twofold right he should see that his name is in both lists, as he may lose one of the qualifications between the registration and election, and in that case he may still vote for the other. Persons omitted from the lists should claim to be inserted. The last day for serving notices of claim and objection is the 25th of August.

THE KING OF HOLLAND arrived in London on Thursday. He has since taken his departure for the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of paying a visit to her Majesty Queen Victoria.

THE POET CAMPBELL.—Sir Robert Peel has appointed Mr Archibald Campbell, nephew of the poet, to an office in the Customs, as a token of his respect for the memory of Mr Campbell.—*Standard*.

MR GLADSTONE is of course looking to a return to office. Lord Ripon cannot stay much longer at the Board of Control; the upshot of the New Zealand controversy will probably be a kicking upstairs of Lord Stanley from the Colonial Secretaryship to one of the offices of dignity at the disposal of the government; and Mr Gladstone is holding himself ready for either of these offices.—*Scotsman*.

SIR GEORGE MURRAY, Master-general of the Ordnance, has, we understand, appointed Mr Thomas Clarke, of the firm of Clarke, Fynmore, and Fladgate, to the office of Solicitor to that department, in the room of Mr Hignett, whose name the recent disclosures respecting the South-eastern Railway must have made very familiar to our readers. We understand that no successor to Captain Boldero has yet been appointed. Captain Sir Thomas Hastings certainly succeeds Mr Bonham as Storekeeper of the Ordnance.—*Observer*.

The Committee of Privy Council on Education have awarded 1,000*l.*, and the National Society 300*l.*, towards the erection of a building for the Training school at Durham.—*Gateshead Observer*.

MR CONSUL PRITCHARD.—Information has been received from Mr Pritchard, dated "Callao, South America, 18th May, 1845." All well. He was expecting to sail in a few days for his destination at the Navigators' islands.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—The following are the numbers of penny and half-penny stamps issued for newspapers in the United Kingdom during the three years 1842, 1843, and 1844:—

	1842.	1843.	1844.
Totals 1 <i>d.</i> ...	61,627,362	63,485,623	66,910,200
Totals 1/2 <i>d.</i> ...	1,963,794	2,281,412	4,312,298

It thus appears that the increase in the issue of penny stamps for the United Kingdom in 1843 was 1,858,261 over the preceding year; and in 1844 it was 3,424,577 over 1843. The half-penny stamps (except in Ireland) are used solely for supplements.

VERY LIKE SLAVE-TRADING.—We learn, on good authority, that the first cargo of labourers has actually been landed at Mauritius from Zanzibar.—*Anti-slavery Reporter*.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—The lords of the Treasury have decided that a letter posted with a medallion head stamp affixed to it which has been cut from the envelope or paper upon which it was impressed (such stamp being of the proper value, and not having been used before), is *bona fide* a letter with a stamp affixed thereto under the act. This decision is directly the reverse of one previously issued, but it is more convenient for the public.

GOOD NEWS.—Lord G. Somerset, speaking as the organ of the government in the House of Commons, on Wednesday night, said, that the property tax returns could not form the basis of the new County Rates bill, because *that tax was not intended to be of long continuance*.

THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS AND THE PROFESSION.—*The Medical Gazette* states, "upon good authority," that there is some prospect of the College of Surgeons throwing open the fellowship, under certain restrictions, to members of twenty years' standing, without examination, and henceforth to give individuals the option of acquiring it by seniority, or at an earlier period by examination. The plan is not yet matured; but we are satisfied that it would meet with the approbation of a majority of the fellows as well as the members of the college. It would at once tend to put an end to much of the ill feeling which the recent conduct of the council has excited in the profession.

REV. WILLIAM KNIBB.—We have been favoured with a coloured lithographic likeness of the above celebrated missionary, just published by Mr Palmer. The resemblance is admirable. If we were to give an Irish expression to the only exception we have to make, we should say that it is *too like*. In representing the characteristic energy and zeal of this bold man, the artist has rather exceeded the truth. Multitudes will be glad of this image of one to whom they have listened with admiration, and many more who have not seen the original will look with interest on this representation of him; not doubting, while they look, why he should be able to carry on so arduous a contest on behalf of the oppressed when, "on the side of their oppressors, there was power." We would draw attention to the style of this likeness. It is very excellent in its effect. We should imagine that it will become a favourite with the public.

IMPORTANT.—Instructions have been sent to the various post-masters throughout the country to re-

ceive light sovereigns at a deduction of threepence on each. There is, at the present moment, a great scarcity of silver in the country.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY DECISIONS.—The select committee of the House of Commons on the X group of railways decided, on Wednesday, that the preamble of the bill for establishing the London and York railway had been proved; omitting the branches to Wakefield and to Sheffield. The committee will now, we presume, go rapidly through the clauses relative to the main line, and report that bill to the House. The bill is likely then to pass the House, and to go to the Lords. Owing to the great length of the evidence on this and the rival lines, it is not likely that the House of Lords can pass the bill this year. In that case it will come on next year in the Lords, without the necessity of passing over again through the Commons.—The committee of the Lords on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway bill and the Oxford and Derby Railway bill, stated, on Thursday, that they had agreed to the preamble of both bills; a decision in favour of the broad gauge.—Both of these decisions are in the teeth of the recommendations of the Board of Trade.—A committee of the House of Commons have also decided that the Tottenham and Farringdon Street Extension bill is not proved.

RAILWAY NOTABILIA.—The government commission on the gauges has commenced its inquiries, and has issued circulars requesting information as to its management, to each railway company throughout the kingdom.—The last week brought with it an accession of nine schemes to the railway enterprise and communications of the country.—Express-trains at the rate of 30 and 32 miles an hour, including stoppages, now run between Leeds and Manchester.

THE LATE HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN ALGIERS.—The French Minister and the French Governor-General support, brazen out, and even laud, the infamous brutality of roasting the Ouled Riah. The very press supports them. The only man who stood up in the Peers to condemn or protest against Marshal Soult was General Castellane; and yet his speech is omitted by almost every French paper. What we shall next expect is, that a monument be erected in some public square in Paris to commemorate the feat of Pelissier. Marshal Soult and General Bugeaud would each largely subscribe, and the offices of the journals, who support them, cannot fail to be zealously thrown open for such national subscription. We would recommend the bringing home the bones of the thousand Arabs to be entombed in the monument. The glory would then be complete.—*Examiner*.

THE CAT AT WINDSOR.—Within these few days, two men of the Coldstream Guards, stationed at Windsor, have each received a hundred lashes. The crime of the men originated in their refusal to strip themselves with some sixty or seventy of their comrades, to be inspected—in a crowd, like beasts—by the doctor. They were thereupon ordered to the black-hole for what was considered a false and finical delicacy. The men turned restive, when—presto!—a court-martial was instantly convened, and within two hours the men were "tried, sentenced, punished, and taken to the hospital!" If promotion in the army only came as quick as punishment! The men (says the *Chronicle*) are stated "to be exceedingly steady, and generally well-conducted." But wherefore, Henry Seyman, and William Lawrin, being soldiers—wherefore endeavour to retain any sense of decency—wherefore shrink from any self-exposure? Have you not entered the army; sold yourselves as machines; taken her Majesty's bounty to render up not only your bodies but your souls to the discipline of the service? What right have you over your own naked flesh, any more than the horse that may be trotted out to show its points, at the will of its owner?

"The men received their punishment with great fortitude, notwithstanding their sufferings were most severe; the blood trickling down their backs in streams after the first fifteen or twenty lashes. Their comrades, who were drawn up in the square, looked on in sullen silence. The moment they were dismissed, they gave vent to one loud simultaneous hiss."

How very handsome is a regiment in all its flutter and glory of flags and fine trappings! Yet let us pick the regiment to pieces—reduce it to units—and what a miserable, soul-and-body bartered creature is the son of glory, who, if his manhood revolt at an indignity, may be lashed like a brute! Think of these matters—glory-loving youngster!—especially think of them, whenever the recruiting sergeant may seek to tempt you with the destroying shilling!—*Punch*.

LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE GOODWIN SANDS.—Some of the elder brethren of the Trinity Board, on Saturday, put down an iron tube, of two feet six inches in diameter, into that part of the Goodwin Sands which is most dangerous, as a preliminary to the erection of a lighthouse thereon. It is on the Calipers, and at a short distance from a bank, which forms a steep declivity to the depth of ten fathoms. The tube descended twenty-two feet into the sand in an astonishingly short time, by the application of Dr Pott's process, in which atmospheric pressure is the principal agent.

ABOLITION OF THE SEAL OFFICE.—On Thursday the Act of Parliament to abolish the Seal office in Inner Temple-lane was issued. From the 31st of December next, the offices of Receiver-General and Comptroller of the Seal are to wholly cease and determine. The Duke of Grafton has an annuity of £843, and his deputy (Pimlott) £300 a-year for his life.

According to Mr Youatt, one-tenth of all the lambs and sheep of our island die annually of disease; of cattle one-fifteenth of their number die annually by inflammatory fever and milk fever, red water, hoose, and diarrhoea.



## METROPOLITAN.

THE LORD MAYOR gave a splendid entertainment to Sir H. Pottinger, at the Mansion-house, on Thursday, in celebration of Sir Henry's being enrolled among the citizens of London. More than fifty guests sat down to table. Among them were, Lady Pottinger, the Earl of Auckland, Sir Henry Willock, chairman, and Mr Hogg, deputy chairman, of the East India Company; and Dwarkanauth Tagore.

**NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.**—The central committee, appointed at the late "National Trades Conference," held on Easter Monday last, to prepare measures to unite all trades in one confederation, for mutual support, in all matters involving trades' regulations, disputes, and strikes; to devise means of employing profitably their surplus funds, and to reduce the amount of superabundant labour, which was the cause of the present low rate of wages, met on Monday, at the Scientific Institution, John street, Fitzroy square, for the purpose of submitting the result of their labours to the delegates appointed to represent the various trades throughout the country. At three o'clock, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., took the chair. He pointed out the utility of the association, and briefly called the attention of the delegates to the exertions of the committee to bring to a close the work confided to them. The organisation of the working classes was an object of such vast importance that no one can deny the utility of this association. They had drawn out two plans, the one for the general union of trades, the other for the employment of surplus labour in agriculture and manufactures, and he would with great confidence submit those plans to the delegates for approval, feeling convinced that they took all the circumstances affecting trade, and necessary for the protection of the labouring classes against insufficient remuneration or caprice of the employer, into minute consideration. The Secretary then read the standing orders and the opening address of the central committee in sending forth their plans, declaring their suggestions to be the result of mature consideration, and of a sincere regard to the interests of the working classes. Mr Fleming read the draft of the committee's plan for a general union of trades, which was to be discussed clause by clause during the sittings of the conference. After stating in the preamble the various reasons for the formation of this association, the committee state that they consider some form of government necessary for the direction of its working; they therefore submitted for the consideration of the delegates a series of rules, which they believed would take every necessary subject into consideration, and which were stated in the printed list in the hands of every delegate. Mr Rogers, representative of the Bristol trades, submitted to the conference a plan, not intended to supersede the one drawn up by the committee, but with a view to combine the two plans of the committee into one, but coinciding in other respects with the committee's views. This plan was objected to by the committee, and many gentlemen representing other places, and Mr Evans moved, as an amendment to Mr Rogers's plan—

"That in the opinion of this conference, to combine the plan for the protection of strikers, and for the purchase of land for the raising of industrial buildings, would be impracticable, and therefore injurious to this association."

This resolution was seconded, and carried by a considerable majority. Mr Rogers's plan was then handed to him to enable him to make such alterations in its drawing up as would render it capable of being brought before the conference at a future period. It was agreed that the plans of the committee and that of Mr Rogers should be the subject of discussion for the next conference. The conference at five o'clock adjourned until Tuesday (yesterday) at ten o'clock.

**EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.**—In addition to the other booksellers, in Paternoster row, who have so wisely determined to close their shops at an earlier hour, the committee of the Religious Tract Society have resolved that, after the 31st instant, their depository shall be closed at six o'clock instead of eight, as at present. We are glad to find that many of the booksellers and drapers are sympathising with their assistants in their endeavours to secure a reduction in the hours of labour.

**REPAIR OF THE PORTLAND VASE.**—Mr J. Doubleday has at length completed his labours upon the Portland vase. That gentleman has accomplished his undertaking in so masterly a manner, that it would defy even the most critical to discover where the vase had been injured.

**VAUXHALL GARDENS** were put up for sale by auction on Thursday, at the auction mart. The first offer was £10,000, and that was increased to £17,700; at which the property was knocked down: it was not sold, however, but bought in at this sum.

**PUNCH AND HIS PLAGIARISTS IN THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.**—An amusing case came before Sir L. Shadwell on Saturday, in which no less a person than *Punch* himself appeared, through the medium of his publishers, Messrs Bradbury and Evans, to claim legal protection against several of his plagiarists. The opening speech of Mr Bethell, *Punch's* counsel, is too good to be curtailed:—

Mr Bethell said he had a special application to make on behalf of a most distinguished personage, who had mauled his honour in youth and now amused him in maturer age—he applied to the court for the protection of *Punch* [a laugh] against the robberies that had been committed upon him. The court was aware that *Punch* had said he would gibbet his offenders, and that, accordingly, some of their plebeian countenances had been handed down to posterity in the pages of *Punch*, like flies in amber [laughter]. Finding them, however, insensible to shame, it became necessary to protect the

interests of *Punch* by weapons better suited to such offenders. Every work of merit gave rise to base imitation; and, like all distinguished authors, from Homer downwards, *Punch* has been pirated. But, so long as they confined themselves to base imitations, *Punch* said, smiling, with Horace—

"O imitatores, servum pecus, ut mihi sæpe  
Bilem, sæpe jocum vestri movere tumultus"

[laughter], and dismissed them with contempt. Everybody could distinguish the real gold from the base metal. But now was *Punch* assailed with the most barefaced plundering. Word for word were articles transferred from his pages, without even the politeness of acknowledgment. The court was aware that to the gallery of English characters *Punch* had added two that would be handed down to posterity as long as wedded life should subsist. He alluded to the renowned Mr and Mrs Caudle [laughter]. Now, the most entertaining, instructive, and profitable lectures of Mrs Caudle had been clipped by the shears of those persons who made melodramas for the stage, and they had also adorned, with due acknowledgment, the pages of almost every publication of the day. Some publishers, however, had lately become so hardened as to transfer to their columns Mrs Caudle's lectures, just as they were published, without the courtesy of any acknowledgment whatever. Of these was a newspaper called the *Hereford Times*, whose publisher, on the 19th of July, had copied *verbatim* the eighth lecture of Mrs Caudle, which his honour well recollected [a laugh], the subject being the recent admission of Mr Caudle to the masonic body, when Mrs Caudle was indignant and curious. The ninth lecture, which was delivered on the occasion of Mr Caudle's visit to Greenwich fair, was also transferred in the same manner into that newspaper; so that the people of Hereford were led to believe that the plebeian editor was the author of the inimitable composition. It had not rested here; for, as we all loved to see some sort of resemblance of the personages by whom we have been charmed, the features of Mr and Mrs Caudle had been handed down to posterity by *Punch* himself, in portraits which were designed to convey to those who were sufficiently imaginative the lineaments of those celebrated characters. There, sir (said the learned counsel, handing a copy of the well-known portraits to his honour amid universal laughter) are Mr and Mrs Caudle precisely in the situation in which these admirable lectures were delivered. Your honour will mark well the features of Mrs Caudle, and read every lecture in the wrinkles of her countenance, and the caustic expression of the nose [laughter]. And there, sir, is the base imitation, as unlike the original as brass to gold. (The copy was handed up for his honour's inspection.) The court was aware that the world was indebted to the recollection of Mr Caudle for the lectures which had been delivered by his dear departed wife; but, were Mrs Caudle herself still alive, and saw that base caricature of her countenance, the court might imagine the matrimonial agonies Mr Caudle would draw upon himself if he did not inflict summary vengeance on those miscreants who thus disfigured her [a laugh]. It was upon these grounds the present injunctions were moved for, to restrain the publication of the lectures, and to prevent these base imitations being given to the world any longer. His honour knew that the fame of Mr and Mrs Caudle was universal. In every kind of shop these imitations were to be seen. When you retired to a watering-place you found them adorning the letter-paper sent to you from the library, and if a shopkeeper hoped for any success in his trade he left his card with Mr and Mrs Caudle. *Punch* had, however, resolved these robberies should continue no longer. The learned counsel then read the affidavits of Messrs Bradbury and Evans, the publishers of *Punch*, setting forth the particular lectures pirated, one of which described the touching scene where the devoted couple were on board the Margate steamer—Mr Caudle surveying the funnel and Mrs Caudle upbraiding him with his hardness of heart. The first persons against whom an injunction was asked were Messrs Owen and another; the next, selected by way of a scarecrow to frighten away the rest, was the publisher of the *Southport Visitor*.

The Vice-Chancellor said, that the piracies were so manifest that the injunctions were a matter of course. He thought, however, they could not be granted to extend to future offences as the motion was framed. Mr Bethell said, the orders would only be asked to protect the past publications of *Punch*. In this form the injunctions were accordingly issued.

**THE EXCISE PROSECUTION AGAINST MESSRS SMITH.**—We have previously stated, that a compromise had been arranged between the Excise and Messrs Smith, the distillers, by which all further proceedings would be stayed. We understand that Messrs Smith have paid to Mr Goodall, the chief collector of the eastern division of excise, the sum of £10,000, with the understanding that all prosecutions, on either side, shall be withdrawn; and Messrs Smith agree to remove or discontinue the use of the rectifying-house, the primary cause of the prosecution.—*Post*.

At Queen's Square police office, the other day, Mr Redhead Yorke, M.P. for York city, was fined 40s. for allowing a great deer-hound to be at large unmuzzled. The dog severely bit a child a few weeks since.

GEORGE CHARLES SMITH, known as "Boatswain Smith," passed through the Insolvent court on Tuesday week. His debts amounted to £441, including £275 for law expenses incurred in his ejectionment from the Danish church in Wellesloe square, which he had rented at £50 a year from 1825.

Having closely watched the London magistracy for some years, we have come to this conclusion, that the magistrates most remarkable for bad judgment are also uniformly the most remarkable for the want of humanity.—*Examiner*.

**THE LORD MAYOR AMONG THE SWANS.**—The Lord Mayor has this week been "swan-hopping" with a party of his friends. This is an act of penance which every lord mayor is bound to perform once in the course of his mayoralty; and, to make its expiatory influence more efficacious, all his friends are expected to perform it along with him. The party

embarked at an early hour in the Maria Wood, to sail up the Thames as far as Twickenham. The Maria Wood is constructed to draw exactly so much water as will facilitate her running aground at short intervals, without, however, rendering her passage upwards utterly impossible, and affording the "swan-hoppers" an excuse for abandoning the enterprise. She contrives to get fixed for an hour or half an hour right under every lime-house, brick kiln, gas manufactory, and other nuisance, on the river side. The luckless inmates of the barge during each stoppage pace the deck in dismal silence, like the despairing crew in Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner;" or they attempt to converse, with faint smiles declaring, like Christopher Sly, that the trip is "an excellent good piece of work," adding, like him, with a sigh, "would it were over!" At a late hour they reach Twickenham, dull, listless, and dispirited; and, after partaking of a hasty repast, betake themselves to their carriages—for no mortal courage could risk the downward voyage in the same four-and-twenty hours. Strange that men are to be found who, aware that the "swan-hopping" must be undergone, yet venture on the office of lord mayor! That the present incumbent should rush upon the penance with his eyes open is intelligible: he hopes that it may be accepted as atonement for his sins in Walbrook. He has read, in the Dunciad, of Aaron Hill, who plunged into the sable streams of Fleet ditch, yet emerged, cleansed from all stain, "far off amid the swans of Thames," and believes that swan-hopping may purify him also. But Rector Croly and all the vestry of Walbrook maintain that the experiment has failed, quite as much as the fabulous attempt to wash a blackamoor white; and that his lordship, received into the fellowship of the swans of Twickenham, is still *rarissima avis*—a black swan.—*Spectator*.

**MILITARY FLOGGING.**—On Thursday, a private of the royal marines, Woolwich, named Clarke, was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to receive 150 lashes, which were inflicted on Friday morning, for making away with his necessaries. The dealer, named Bass, who purchased the articles, was brought before the magistrate at the Woolwich police court, and fined £5, in addition to three times the value of the articles, and strongly cautioned not to be guilty of a similar offence, or the heaviest penalties would be inflicted; and it was remarked by a gallant officer, that more men in the corps were punished for making away with their necessaries than for all other offences put together, and that strong measures must be adopted to check persons from purchasing soldiers' clothing.

**STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.**—On Friday, between one and two o'clock, considerable alarm was caused in the vicinity of Dyer's Hall wharf, Upper Thames street, in consequence of an explosion taking place on board the Wasp, Richmond steamer. It appears that the vessel had but a short time previous arrived from Richmond, and the usual precautions were adopted to let off the waste steam. The engineer and stoker were engaged in the engine room, when the former perceived what appeared to him the parting of the conducting steam-pipe. He instantly cried out for his comrade to escape, at the same time darting up the steps to the deck. Before, however, he could accomplish that, the steam burst from the pipe, hurling the cinders and fire about in all directions. The engineer managed to escape with but trifling injury to his legs, but the stoker was unable to make his way out of the engine-room, and was consequently exposed to the action of the steam. The poor fellow's cries are described to have been heartrending, but his removal was impossible till the vapour was dispersed. On that being effected, he was found in a horrible state of suffering. No time was lost in conveying him in a cab to St Thomas's hospital, where he now lies with but slight hopes of recovery.

## PROVINCIAL.

## SUNDERLAND ELECTION.

The agitation in this borough, in anticipation of the forthcoming contest, continues undiminished. Meetings have been held nightly by the free traders, which have been addressed by Colonel Thompson, R. R. Moore, Esq., G. Crawshaw, Esq., and other friends of the cause.

The anti-state-church question has not been neglected, as the following copy of a handbill, issued on Wednesday evening last, will testify:—

**COL. THOMPSON AND STATE ENDOWMENTS.**  
To the Electors and Non-electors of the Borough of Sunderland.

**FELLOW-TOWNSMEN.**—At this eventful period when so many attempts are being made to increase the burdens of the people by additional endowments of religion, as the recent transactions in parliament demonstrate, it is indispensably necessary that the electors of Sunderland should have some guarantee in returning a member—that he will not only distinctly represent their opinions on political questions, but also watch vigilantly over all their interests both civil and religious.

At a meeting of the friends of civil and religious liberty, held this (Wednesday) morning, Colonel Thompson attended, pursuant to invitation, when the following questions, which had been previously prepared and transmitted to him, were submitted:—

1st. What are your views on state endowments?  
Col. T. entered at some length into this question. The substance of his reply being, that he is a "Voluntary" in principle, and considers that all sects of religion ought to pay their own expenses.

2nd. Will you vote for any further establishments of religion?  
The Colonel answered, "That he wished to see religious equality, and would not oppose or favour one sect more than another; and if returned to parliament, he will not vote for any further endowment of religion."



It was, therefore, unanimously resolved to give Col. Thompson their suffrages and warmest support at this election.

Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty.—As you value the principles you hold so dear, and the freedom which you all love, we call upon you to come forward to join the committee of Colonel Thompson, and give him all your influence and unflinching support to secure his return.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,  
R. BOWMAN, Chairman.

Sunderland, July 23rd, 1845.

On Wednesday evening, at a crowded meeting of electors, Mr Bagshaw announced his intention of withdrawing from the contest in the following terms:—

He said, "Though I do believe, however the gallant Colonel and his friends may say to the contrary, that the battle cannot be won by him; feeling assured of that, but also of the exertions that will be made in his behalf, I shall do as the hon. gentleman on my right was about to propose I should do—sooner than see you torn by dissension, and sooner than see your borough, so intrepid in commerce, and so allied with the rights of industry, interrupted by my stopping among you but for one moment, I shall most undoubtedly retire [applause, and a voice, 'Retire']. But now, gentlemen, mark what I further say. I believe, from the bottom of my heart, that the gentleman who applied the last word I uttered is wrong; that, in allowing me to leave this borough, you do not do that justice I believe you might do to the cause of reform; but you think otherwise, and I bow to your decision. I bow implicitly, and sooner, I declare, than you should be torn by divisions among a party that cannot afford it. At all events, there shall only two start for the race, unless a better feeling shall exist in the borough, and that you force your candidates to submit, when I am away, to the ballot, so that you may ascertain what the sentiments of the liberal electors really are. When you change your opinion, and believe you can fight the battle better with my assistance, then anybody will tell you where to find me, and I can soon be with you [applause]. When I asked you this morning to come here to hear the few words that I had to address to you, it was my intention that those words should have conveyed a different meaning, and been of quite a different character. Circumstances have transpired which have induced me to come to the determination I have stated. It has not been a hasty matter, but a matter when once taken I feel it my duty not to swerve from."

Meanwhile the tory party have not been idle. Mr Hudson, "the railway Napoleon," when applied to by the tory party, consented to stand only on condition of a reasonable prospect of success being held out to him. Accordingly, a canvass having been made, the required assurance has been given by the conservative committee. The deputation set off on Friday, on their return to Mr Hudson.

The conditions on which the railway Napoleon consents to stand, if we are rightly informed, are threefold, and prove that, in elections as in railways, he is a cautious and prudent (although a bold and enterprising) speculator. They are:—1. That he is to receive a well-grounded assurance of success. 2. That he is to be elected *gratis*. 3. That he is to be under no obligation to prefer Sunderland to Whitby at the general election. On Saturday the deputation returned with the intelligence that Mr Hudson had consented to stand, and would make his appearance on Monday evening. His address was immediately printed. The following paragraph explains his political sentiments:—

My political opinions (he says) are chiefly in accordance with those of her Majesty's present advisers; but, whilst I shall endeavour to support and maintain unimpaired our glorious constitution, I shall be ever ready to assist in reforming abuses, and in effecting all practicable reductions in the public expenditure.

And then he adds: Should he attain the honourable position to which he aspires, it will ever be his most anxious wish and endeavour to watch over the interests, and to promote the prosperity, of the town and port of Sunderland.

Very shortly after the issue of Mr Hudson's address, Mr Bagshaw, jun., who had remained in Sunderland to watch proceedings, took his departure. If no conservative candidate had appeared, it was Mr Bagshaw's intention to return, and, according to the *Times*, to "rally round him all who might be disposed to tolerate a gentleman of standing and respectability, though of liberal politics, rather than submit to the infliction of witnessing a chartist demagogue sit in parliament for the borough of Sunderland."

On Thursday night a public meeting was held in the Polytechnic hall of the Athenæum—Joshua Wilson, Esq., in the chair—for the purpose of hearing addresses from Colonel Thompson and Mr Moore. The latter gentleman's speech was directed to show that the interests of shipowners would be best promoted by the abolition of the corn law, and the thorough legislative adoption of free-trade principles. At the close of Colonel Thompson's speech, a person in the body of the meeting asked whether the candidate, if returned, would endeavour to procure the passing of the People's Charter, to which the Colonel replied as follows:—

I am asked whether, if returned to parliament, I would endeavour to procure the passing of the document called the People's Charter. To which I answer, I certainly would, if the conduct of those who advocate it had left any chance of doing so; and if a new chance arrives I shall be prepared to act accordingly [applause]. Let me explain myself fully. The charter is no mystery or hobgoblin; the principles which it contains have been advocated at various times in the last one hundred and fifty years and not by democrats, but by lords and gentlemen—among others by the then Duke of Richmond—and they have been put forward from time to time by the most influential and leading reformers, as those towards which the people will and must march—not jump. If a man in the army jumps, we tell him that is not the way to march [laughter and applause]. It is not necessary in this place to recount the misdoings of some who advocated the charter; but when they took the course of fly-

ing in the face of free trade, and frightening everybody by shouldering muskets at Newport, there was an end of doing anything further to promote the charter; nevertheless, the thing itself was good. The charter is like the sun in heaven, and the man who spits at it will only find his malice fall back into his own face [applause]. And as the sun is not answerable for the follies committed in his sight, so the charter and its originators are not answerable for the desperate misconduct of those who undertook to call themselves its followers [applause]. The supporters of the charter have spoiled a good cause by bad management. I stand here a melancholy instance of the consequence of not quitting a good cause when in disrepute so nimbly as other people. There were nine members of parliament besides myself who signed the document which finally got the name of the charter. There was Mr O'Connell (who drew it, or at all events it was submitted to him for his approbation), Mr Hindley, Mr Sharman Crawford, Mr Roebuck, Mr Wakley, Mr Temple Leader, Dr Bowring, Mr John Fielden, and myself; besides Mr Whittle Harvey, who is good for a member of parliament any day, though he did not happen to be at that moment in the House. All these live prosperous gentlemen; but for some reason (I suppose because I did not quit poor men the moment that they showed they were not of the wisest) I stand here to be called what is considered a bad name, and to defend myself before you [applause]. I thank my friend for the opportunity he has given me of explaining my sentiments on this subject; I never acted contrary to my opinions, or declined defending them openly, so long as I was convinced of their propriety. If any person has any other question to ask, I am here to answer them. Eschew all violence for the accomplishment of political purposes. Believe, too, that the poor of the country have never been the enemies of property, as has been alleged. Did you ever hear a poor man say that he must take something out of his neighbour's purse in order to give his daughter a marriage portion? yet, that was gravely said by an M.P. of the old tory school [laughter and applause]. Such a system must come to an end; and if you give me an opportunity, I will give that ancient tory politician a rub on this very subject, which he shall hear, unless he shuts his ears.

The questioner expressed himself gratified by the promptness with which the question had been answered, and the explanation is regarded as satisfactory by many of the electors, who had been taught by the tories to look upon the Colonel as a man who has been identified with the desperate and dangerous proceedings of the physical-force chartists.

At the last election, in 1841, 700 electors voted for Lord Howick, and 462 for Mr Wolverly Attwood; in 1843 upwards of 800 electors signed a requisition to the borough members, for them to support Mr Villiers's motion on the corn laws. The number of electors now upon the register is about 1500; and the *Times* says that upwards of 700 have actually promised to vote for Mr Hudson. It is calculated that from 1,200 to 1,300 will vote.

The leaders of the conservative party freely state that Mr Hudson will buy the Durham and Sunderland railway (of course at far more than it is worth), and construct docks for the convenience of shipping! "Anti-Gammon" has, however, in reply, addressed a few plain and straightforward considerations to the electors of Sunderland, in which he tells them—

"We don't want Hudson to get us docks: a gentleman connected with our own town is now preparing an admirable plan, and there are capitalists waiting to advance the means. Docks are what we most want: these we will get without Hudson."

"When we have more goods to carry, we will want more railways and more shipping; but we can have no material increase of goods until we have more liberty to manufacture—to buy and sell."

"Col. Thompson is the father of the free-trade movement. Free trade will cause more trade, more employment, better profits, and better wages. Railway extension follows trade extension. The Thompsons precede the Hudsons."

The interest taken in the Sunderland election is by no means confined to that borough. Throughout the country the liveliest sympathy is felt in the success of the gallant Colonel by all radical reformers. The complete suffrage associations of Edinburgh and Leicester have unanimously adopted addresses to the electors of Sunderland, pressing upon them the duty and honour of returning Colonel Thompson, "the thorough, the tried, and veteran reformer," as their representative.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SUNDERLAND, JULY 27.—Our position here is this, that the whigs hold off: our feeling is, that the present contest is not limited to the present place and moment, but stretches its branches into the future. It is not at all impossible that the Sunderland election may prove the turning point which shall mark the cessation of the period of apathy which has preceded. On one side stands the tory party, represented by a successful railway speculator: on another stand a portion of the whigs, determined, so far as their actions can affect it, to throw the event into the hands of the tories, and eager to evince the incapability of their party to entertain the relations of peace and amity with anybody, or to be trusted in any arrangements for the united co-operation of the liberal party. Opposed to this combination stand all the supporters of progress in every shape. It is but yesterday that a party among the whigs were understood to be distinctly and openly trying to bring in Bagshaw with the assistance of the tories; and a man of mark went to them, and represented that the very probable consequence of such a proceeding would be to bring on a general war between the democracy and both aristocracies, upon which they are understood to have in some measure given way. My opinion is, that we ought to look to the future results, whatever they may be, and consider this (whatever the particular event at Sunderland) as only the beginning of a new scene. Our belief is, that the official whigs want to make peace; but they cannot control their followers here.

And the feud here is based on this, as it is almost everywhere else:—The men who form the Anti-corn-law Association, and support the more than whiggish candidate, are men who stand behind counters; and the others, whose fathers did it, take it in great dudgeon that such men should be concerned in bringing in a candidate.

MONDAY, 11 A.M.—Hudson has just marched in with a train almost endless, but in which, it is stated, there were not more than thirty Sunderland men. I am told he arrived with sixteen carriages, full of men, with blue tickets ready in their hats. We have information, from various quarters, that he is also bringing a body of navigators (railway labourers) by train, as the Solicitor-general did at Cambridge, and a corps of bribers, kept ready organised for York elections by the tories, are to be disposed in the public-houses. You see we are engaged with toryism in its foulest form. The whigs still hold off. It is understood that Hudson is to come out as a free-trader.

#### HEREFORD ELECTION.

Sir ROBERT PRICE comes forward on the liberal interest, and Mr Seymour Fitzgerald, a relation of the late Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, is the conservative candidate. The nomination is expected to take place on Wednesday, and the polling on Thursday.

(From our Correspondent.)

Enclosed is a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting comprised of representatives of various bodies of Dissenters in this city. The resolution was proposed by the Rev. E. White, who in his speech doubted the propriety of acting on the advice tendered by the Editor of the *Nonconformist*, as, in doing so, we may be the means of letting in a tory, and therefore of two evils we should choose the least. "I exceedingly regret that the principles of the *Nonconformist* are not understood or attempted to be carried out in this place, and that the humble individual who addresses you, was the only one who contended for the sake of releasing institutional Christianity from state trammels."

"City of Hereford.—At a meeting of Nonconformist electors, in this city, held 25th July, 1845, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting it would be exceedingly undesirable for Dissenters to withhold their votes from any liberal candidate, who shall offer himself at the ensuing election, simply and only because he refuses to pledge himself against the policy of the government on the Maynooth grant."

REPRESENTATION OF YARMOUTH.—In the *Norfolk News* of Saturday appears a report of a meeting between Messrs Rumbold and Wiltshire, M.P.'s for Yarmouth, and their constituents, at which the honourable members gave an explanation of their opinions on the question of corn-law repeal. Mr Rumbold, and his ditto Mr Wiltshire (there is an exact accord between them), on being interrogated as to the course they intended to take on the subject of the corn laws, said they were opposed to the principle of those laws, but were equally opposed to their immediate repeal. They admit the mischiefs occasioned by a protecting duty, but cannot permit those mischiefs to be removed at once. The evil of abolishing them at a single sweep would be greater than that of retaining them entire. Both members refused to pledge themselves to support Mr Villiers' motion for total repeal. They had been sent to parliament without pledges, and it was only on those conditions they would retain their seats. Mr Douglas, a leading free-trader of the town, said, he felt assured the explanations given would not be satisfactory to the Leaguers, who had many of them pledged themselves not to vote for any person who would not support the immediate and total abolition of these laws [cheers]. He should be sorry to lose such representatives as Messrs Rumbold and Wiltshire—he should be unwilling to vote against them, or even to remain neuter, but he knew a great many that would, who had hitherto supported these gentlemen. Eventually a motion was carried (most of the meeting remaining neuter), that they had heard with very great satisfaction the opinions that had been expressed, and begged leave to express their entire approbation of the conduct of both their representatives, which had been such as to meet the wishes of the town. It was the general impression that it would be time to consider the question of entire repeal when the members came again before the electors to be re-elected. No inquiry seems to have been made at the meeting in question, about the opinion of these gentlemen on the grant to Maynooth; as might be expected, however, they voted in favour of it. The following paragraph, in connexion with this meeting, appears in the *Norfolk News* of Saturday:—

THE DISSIDENTS OF YARMOUTH AND THEIR ELECTORAL DUTIES.—We have conversed with many friends of religious as well as of commercial freedom, and it is strongly felt by them, that now is the time for an anti-Maynooth movement, now is the time for an unequivocal expression of opinion. Our present members, it is true, have met a small portion of their constituency, and possibly a few men have been won by their "bland smiles," to commit themselves so far as to promise future support. Let not this dishearten us; but remember, we want men who support freedom, not because monopoly and slavery are no longer tenable, but from that sterling principle which alone will carry on its cause successfully, or ever fail in the day of trial. Dissenters! to your lot it has ever fallen to fight the battle of civil and religious freedom; it has been so most glaringly on the Maynooth question, when a combination of whigs and tories passed that bill against your oft-repeated protests, and now, in consistency, let them see it was not bigotry against Catholics, it was not that we refused to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens the same liberty of conscience we have always claimed for ourselves; but, it was the principle of state endowments of religion we



protested against, and against which we will protest till that monster of iniquity be laid low in the dust, and religion, true religion, shine forth, free as its blessed Founder intended it should be. Dissenters! combine, work, be firm, and to you will be the honour of making this country truly "great, glorious, and free." Dissenters of Yarmouth! be not behind in this work, but bequeath to your children something more of that freedom for which your forefathers bled and died.—*From a Correspondent.*

**REPRESENTATION OF WALLINGFORD.**—It is rumoured that W. S. Blackstone, Esq., is about to resign his seat in the House of Commons. Whatever reliance is to be placed on this report, we are in possession of information which warrants the conclusion that it is not the honourable gentleman's intention again to present himself to his constituents. Whenever a vacancy occurs there will be a sharp contest, the liberals being prepared to bring forward a gentleman who will solicit the vote of the electors on his own account, and not as the nominee of a small faction, and, we are happy to add, with every prospect of success, not only from the strength of their own party, but from a growing disinclination on the part of the respectable conservatives to submit any longer to an irrational, and, in every respect, unprofitable domination, added to their desire to disconnect themselves at once and for ever from a set at whose hands they consider that the present member has met with anything but fair and manly treatment. We hope the noble example of the people of Abingdon will not be lost upon Wallingford, and that they will not play the game of party, or be made the tools of local dictators, when they are called upon to elect a representative. Liberals and conservatives have alike been betrayed by the course of recent legislation. This is not the time for electors to allow themselves to be set together by the ears, or to rally under party banners, after party distinctions have ceased.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

**ANOTHER CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.**—The tory party here have sent forth the report that Sir John Mortlock is about to retire from the Board of Excise, and that the Hon. Henry Manners Sutton is to succeed him. The whigs, too, are on the look-out for a vacancy in the representation of the borough.—*Chronicle.*

**FACTS RELATIVE TO REGISTRATION.**—The conservative party has not sent in one single new claim either from Manchester or Salford townships for the southern division of Lancashire, whilst the free trade claims exceed 1,000! The new claims by the free traders of North Lancashire exceed twelve hundred! On the other hand, the number of claimants in the landed and corn-law interest are comparatively few, not one-sixth of that of those of their active opponents. Only let another year's exertion be made, and it no doubt will be, and the fate of North Lancashire will as certainly be sealed as its twin constituency, South Lancashire, is sure to be. The township of Preston has largely contributed to swell this large number, it having furnished upwards of four hundred. The number of new claims made by the free traders for registration this year in the West Riding of the county of York amount to 3,500. The tory claims scarcely reach one-third of that amount. The Bradford free traders sent in 600 new claims.

**CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.**—The twelfth meeting on behalf of education in the county of Essex was held on Thursday, July 17th, at Castle Hedingham. This was one of the most interesting meetings yet held. The assembly was very large. Mr Steer took the chair, and entered into the object of the meeting with all his heart; and the kindest and most enthusiastic feeling pervaded the congregation. The noble sum of £400 was the result of the meeting. Messrs E. Prout, of Halstead, and Ainslie and Davids, with the pastor of the church, addressed the assembly. The thirteenth meeting was held at Stebbing, on Tuesday evening, July 22nd; Mr Morrison, the pastor of the church, in the chair. At Stebbing, also, the meeting was most interesting, even the poorest persons, down to the poor widow who sent her 3d., contributing to the fund. The amount at the close of the meeting was £200. Messrs Mark, of Felsted, and Ainslie and Davids, advocated the claims of education in the county of Essex. The total amount at present in Essex is about £4,000. Meetings are arranged for Woodham Ferrers, July 24; Bocking and Braintree, July 29; Halstead, July 30; Billericay, July 31.

**EDUCATION IN WALES.**—The committee appointed by the late educational conference at Llandover, to carry out its decisions in respect to a Normal school, have been vigorously at work, and are still busily engaged in their truly patriotic labours. Brecon has been fixed upon as the locality, both on account of its central situation and in order that the school may have the advantage of the superintending aid of the tutors of Brecon and Trevecca colleges. Premises especially eligible, and at a very moderate rent, have been secured. The committee have opened a negotiation with a master eminently qualified for such an engagement; and every possible exertion is being made to perfect the arrangements, so as to be able to open the school at Christmas. The Congregational Board of Education, and the Wesleyan Committee of Education, have both promised their earnest and liberal support. The Baptists having no board of education, the committee have deputed Mr D. Rhys Stephen, of Newport, to visit gentlemen of that denomination on behalf of this important movement. For this purpose he is now in London.

**OPPOSITION TO THE NEW POOR LAW AGAIN AT ROCSDALE.**—On Tuesday last, the overseers in the various townships, forming the poor law union, Rochdale, were served with notices from the poor law commissioners, London, to appoint guardians, or

to show cause why they refused to do so. There appears great opposition yet at Rochdale against the New Poor law, and it is said no one will accept office as poor law guardian. A public meeting is to be held shortly on the subject.

**NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.**—A new stock exchange was opened in Liverpool on Monday week, in a large room of the extensive premises, in Moorfields, recently occupied as the British hotel.

**PUBLIC PARKS.**—The Manchester committee have made arrangements for the purchase of the whole of the Walness estate, about eighty acres in extent, and adjoining the Lark-hill property, situate in Pendleton, for about £235 per acre. Twenty-five acres are to be purchased, paid for, and immediately appropriated to the purposes of a public park, and the committee are to have the option of purchasing the remainder, or any portion of it, at any time during the next five years, at the nett price of £235 per acre. Four purchases have now been made, viz., Lark hill, 7 acres, £4,500; Endham hall, 30 acres, £7,250; Bradford park, 31 acres, £6,200; Walness meadows, in extension of the Lark hill estate, twenty-five acres, £5,875—total, £23,825. Arrangements are immediately to be made for laying out the grounds of the parks already purchased, so as to open them to the public early in the next spring.

**DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.**—This magnificent vessel, after being visited by about 40,000 persons, ceased to be publicly exhibited on Wednesday evening last. She left her moorings in the river shortly after three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, having on board Admiral Sir Byam Martin, and a very large party of the influential gentlemen of Liverpool and the neighbourhood, who were regaled with a splendid cold collation, and accompanied by no less than nine steamers of various tonnage, the decks of which were crowded with admiring spectators. The Great Britain proceeded slowly down the river, the piers of which, from north to south, were crowded with thousands of passengers anxious to witness the departure of the leviathan, and, taking the route through the Rock Channel, made slowly for the open sea. We regret to state that the Great Britain carries out but a small complement of passengers, although the fares were low, being 20, 22, and 25 guineas. Considering that this may almost be considered an experimental trip, and that great prejudice generally exists in the public mind against new and only partially tried plans, this is not to be wondered at. In addition to her passengers, there was a large party on board the Great Britain by invitation. These sailed in her to the light-ship, where they left her, and returned homewards in a vessel hired for the purpose. Before taking their leave, however, of the mighty craft, salutes were exchanged by the guns on board the various vessels, a farewell cheer given, and the vessel proceeded in her trackless course across the deep. We wish her, with all our heart—God speed!

**THE CHEAP RAILWAY TRIPS.**—The policy of giving cheap pleasure-trips to encourage a desire for traveling amongst the humbler classes has at length penetrated the heads of most of our railway directors, and it is to be hoped that in this neighbourhood at least there will be no further necessity for a legislature to step in and teach them their own interests by a compulsory reduction of fares, as was the case in the penny-a-mile provision of the late act. The lines from and through Manchester have been reaping a plenteous harvest this summer from the pleasure-trips offered to the public. People have come through Manchester, per the Manchester, Leeds, and Liverpool and Manchester, with their Junction line, from as far as Halifax to Liverpool, and booked for as little as 3s. 6d.—the distance being upwards of sixty miles from one town to the other. Cheap trains from Manchester to Liverpool on Saturday evenings and Sundays have been started, and the number of people availing themselves of the opportunity of visiting Liverpool has been immense. The price has been half-a-crown there and back in the waggons; and the *Liverpool Times* says, that on Sunday the strangers brought by these trips could not be less than 7,000. Of these nearly 3,000 went by the Saturday night train, and the remainder on Sunday morning.—*Manchester Times.*—On Monday, two cheap trains arrived at Liverpool from Bristol, one having thirty-one carriages, and the other eighteen. This is a striking instance of the extension of these cheap trips; forty-nine carriages would contain more than two thousand persons. It is now clear that railway companies generally are finding their account in the providing increased facilities for cheap trips to the large mass of the people. We rejoice in this extension of cheap traveling, as a great moral agent.

**ASSIZE SUMMARY.**—At Chelmsford, Mr Carter, aged 22, son of a wealthy farmer at Belcham, was sued for the seduction of Miss Ewer, aged 18, a neighbouring farmer's daughter, to whom he had been paying his addresses. The jury found for the plaintiff damages £500.—Alfred Coote, aged 16, a carpenter, and Isaac Fish, 18, bricklayer, two apprentices, were convicted on the evidence of accomplices about their own age, of setting fire to the farm buildings and wheat stacks of Mr Richard Baynes, a tenant of the Earl of Essex, at Braintree, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation. The lads confessed to the commission of two other acts of incendiarism, all, it appears, out of love of mischief, and without any feeling of malice towards individuals.—At Nottingham, Richard Pearson, aged 32, being indicted for a rape on a girl under fourteen years of age, and also for an assault, with intent, &c., the grand jury ignored the capital charge, and returned a true bill for the minor offence. On the trial before the petty jury, however, the evidence showed that the capital

offence had been completed, and the Judge (Pollock) holding that a man could not be indicted for an assault with intention, when he had actually fulfilled the intention, directed an acquittal, and thus between the two stools provided by law did poor justice fall to the ground.—At Maidstone, on Thursday, Frederick George Jones, a custom-house clerk at Rochester, was convicted of forging a receipt to a tradesman's account for £12, and thereby defrauding the Customs. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation. The young man was engaged to marry a lady who will be entitled to £800 a-year on attaining her majority.—At Lincoln, on Monday, when Judge Maule was about to pass a light sentence on Richard Brookfield, convicted of stealing geese, the prisoner told him "it was of no use—he would do it again: he would not starve while there was plenty in the land." The judge sent him out of it—for seven years.—Mr Justice Coleridge, when charging the grand jury at Hertford, on Friday, July 18, said that, in addition to the ordinary cases of being armed at night in pursuit of game, trespassing, &c., it appeared that during the year 1844 there were three cases of murder, nineteen of shooting at keepers or other persons with intent to commit murder, and two cases of manslaughter, all arising out of offences connected with the game laws.

**ASTOUNDING SCENE IN A CATHOLIC CHAPEL.**—On Sunday last, the Catholic Chapel of Brindle was the scene of a strange disturbance, arising from the conduct of T. Eastwood, Esq., of Brindle Lodge, and a magistrate of the county, with whose name in connexion with the celebrated "Brindle Will Cause," the public are already familiar. The Right Rev. Dr Brown, Catholic bishop, was proceeding after the solemnisation of mass with the exhortation to the children previous to the administration of the rite of confirmation. The Right Rev. Dr availed himself of the opportunity to impress upon the minds of the young persons before him the danger and temptations to which Christians were exposed in this probationary existence. He pointed out to them three particular sins against which they were affectionately urged to be continually upon their guard, viz., lying, pride, lust. As his lordship was dwelling on the sin of lying, he was interrupted by a voice from Mr Eastwood's tribune, or private pew, which is separated from the sanctuary by a narrow passage only. Mr Eastwood hurriedly stood up and exclaimed aloud—"You are warning them against that which you are guilty of yourself. You are a liar, and I can prove it by the paper I have in my hand. This house should be a house of prayer, but you have made it a den of thieves!" As Mr E. was proceeding in this strain, the Rev. J. B. Smith, the resident priest, beckoned him to be silent, but was unsuccessful; whereupon he requested that some one would remove him from the chapel, upon which Mr M. Brierley came up to Mr Eastwood, and stated that they would be compelled to put him out of the chapel, to which Mr E. replied that they should not, for that place (the tribune) was his own property. Mr Brierley then tried to draw the bar of the pew door, but was prevented, and straightway climbed over the side into the pew, followed by several other persons. The door was then opened, and Mr Eastwood was led out, making a resistance which, we are informed, discomposed his apparel and slightly tore his coat. The scene which ensued among the congregation baffled description. Shrieks of terror were heard; a general rise took place, and numbers of the young people, especially the females, were sobbing aloud. It was not until the lapse of a quarter of an hour, during which time the Rev. Mr Smith went through the chapel, pacifying the congregation, that composure was again restored.—*Preston Guardian.*

**ATTEMPTS AT SWINDLING BY A CLERGYMAN.**—An extraordinary attempt to swindle the inhabitants of the town of Nottingham has just occurred, which was prevented by a lucky discovery. For several weeks an advertisement has appeared in the Nottingham papers, drawn up in the most high-flown language, announcing that a married clergyman of some standing, and considerable experience as a tutor, had come to reside in Nottingham, for the purpose of opening a boarding school—that he had taken a large house in Castle gate, formerly occupied by the late Dr Mitchell Davidson, which he intended to open as an academy on the 4th of August—that the plan of education to be adopted would be based on strictly religious principles—lectures would be delivered to qualify the pupils for their duties as Christians, scholars, and gentlemen, and that the advertiser would be happy to meet with clerical duty in the neighbourhood. No name was attached to the advertisement, but a well-dressed, gentlemanly-looking man, in black, with white neckerchief, who represented himself to be Dr Benington, and that he had taken the house above-named as a school, called on various tradesmen in the town. He represented himself as being desirous of furnishing the mansion—referred to a Mr Welchman, of 77, Cornhill, London, who he stated was a wealthy East India merchant—and from Mr Jones, upholsterer, procured upwards of 200l. worth of furniture, which was duly delivered and placed in order—from Mr Hurst, pot merchant, an unlimited supply of china—boots from Mr Parnham, bootmaker—ironmongery from Mr Astell—wine and porter from Mr Whetnall—and, in short, from a door-plate engraving, and printing circulars, to a Brussels carpet and rosewood table, procured all he desired. The clergy of the neighbourhood, however, suspected him, and one of that body having procured a copy of the *Hertford Reformer* newspaper, showed it to Mr Jones, wherein was a statement of the same Dr Benington having taken a house at Gravely, in Hertfordshire, and carried on the same tricks upon tradesmen to an immense amount. Mr Jones, although surprised, was



not bewildered. He sent for Dr Benington on pretence of showing him some pieces of furniture at his shop, and while the doctor was conversing with him, twenty men were busy at work, clearing the house of all the property which he had so artfully obtained. The doctor, who had obtained lodgings in the town, was there joined by his wife, who had come from London in a most destitute state, and was near her confinement. They left on Monday, and have not since been heard of.

**FEARFUL ACCIDENT.**—On Sunday last an accident of a truly terrific character occurred to Mr George Graham, of Maban hall, his wife and daughter, and the infant child of the latter, while returning in a shandry, from Caton, near Lancaster, to Heversham. While stopping to pay the toll at the penny toll bridge, which stands at an immense height over the river Lune, the horse suddenly became restive and ungovernable, and, to the horror of the party, backed the shandry to the brink of an awful precipice. There was time for nothing but a sensation of inconceivable horror before the horse, vehicle, and passengers were tumbled over the height to the depth of 27 feet. In falling the shandry came in contact with a projection of earth which jutted out at the depth of six feet, when the whole of the party were thrown out of the vehicle by the shock to the bottom, and the horse with the shandry was thrown backwards, feet upwards, and appeared to be flying in the air. The animal was projected a considerable distance, and was killed on the spot; but Mr Graham and his family found themselves uninjured by the fall. The baby, a little girl not six weeks old, was picked up at some distance from its mother, among the pebbles, and the child's little bonnet was nearly torn to pieces. The escape altogether was almost miraculous.—*Westmoreland Gazette*.

**DEATH FROM DRINKING.**—A donkey, belonging to a farmer on Westwood estate, near West Calder, a few days ago strayed to an adjoining farm, and walked into the dairy (the door of which had been carelessly left open), where a large quantity of milk had just been deposited. The donkey drank the whole, and instantly fell down dead. The owner of the donkey demands payment for the loss of his beast, while the other farmer demands the same compensation for the loss of forty cows' milk. We have not yet learned if the dispute is settled.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

**SEVEN PERSONS POISONED.**—We learn, from the *Leicester Mercury* of Saturday, that, on Thursday afternoon, Mrs Gilbert, a farmer's wife, at Shawell, near Lutterworth, her four children, and two servants, were seized with violent sickness from having eaten a fruit pudding containing poison. "We learn," says that journal, "from a messenger just arrived from Shawell (eight p.m., Friday) that two of the parties attacked are in a very dangerous state, but that the others are expected to recover; and also, that the lamentable catastrophe was caused by a jar, which had previously contained arsenic, being used for the purpose of preserving some green currants, of which the pudding was made, and that the arsenic had so impregnated the fruit as to produce the result stated."

**CHAINING FEMALES.**—The Staffordshire magistrates are engaged in investigating a charge of cruel conduct towards a prisoner, brought against Onions, the constable of Kingswinford. It is alleged that, on the 9th inst, he had in his custody, at his own house, a girl fourteen years old, and that he kept her, during the night, chained to the grate by a handcuff on her wrist, in a back kitchen, with merely a stool to sit upon. The next night, a second girl was handcuffed to the first; but the two prisoners were allowed some bags to lie upon, on the floor.

**ATROCIOUS REVENGE.**—A brute named Bird has been guilty of a most atrocious revenge for a jest at Pontymoil tin works, in Herefordshire. Some girls were singing during the breakfast hour, and Bird was annoyed; he threw some water over one of them, and she retaliated in the same way; when he seized a vessel of muriatic acid and threw the contents over her! The girl is recovering from the injuries she received, but is much disfigured.

**TRIAL AND CONDEMNATION OF SEVEN OF THE SPANISH PIRATES.**—On Thursday last, the trial of the ten pirates, for the murder of ten Englishmen belonging to the Wasp (the particulars of which have already appeared), commenced at Exeter before Mr Baron Platt, the result of which was, after a trial that extended to Saturday night, that the jury found seven of them Guilty, and three Not Guilty. The judge passed sentence of death upon them.

**A VERY NARROW ESCAPE.**—A labourer has had a narrow escape on the railway at Chosen, near Gloucester. He had been at work, and sat down to rest, or to eat his dinner, close to the edge of the rails, and there fell asleep along the ground. While he was in this situation a train passed, and it was feared that the poor fellow was crushed to fragments. On assistance reaching him, it was found that the wheels had passed along his leg and side, and cut off a portion of his clothing, but had only grazed and scarified the flesh.

A man and a woman have been killed by the falling of their house at East Stanford. Some children were dug from the ruins alive.

**FATAL EFFECTS OF RAILWAY SPECULATION.**—A young gentleman, named Edwards, a partner in the firm of Bibby and Co., iron merchants, Liverpool, committed suicide by blowing out his brains on Thursday night, at a place called New Brighton, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. It appears that during the late railway panic he has been dipping deep in shares, particularly in some of the north lines, and the fluctuations of the market had made him liable, as reported on 'Change, to a sum little short of £20,000. The knowledge of his inability to

meet liabilities pressing upon him so operated upon his mind, at all times alive to the nicest point of honour, that he became temporarily deranged, and committed the rash act of raising his hand against his own life.

**ACCIDENT ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.**—The half-past six o'clock train from Dover, on arriving, on Monday evening, at the Penhurst station, was run in upon by an engine which had been assisting behind, when the train was stationary. Three or four carriages were doubled up, and one dashed to pieces. About thirty persons received contusions and cuts. One gentleman had his leg fractured, and another received a severe injury in his back. Mr Cubitt, who was with the train, states that the accident occurred from the red lights not being placed on the last carriage at Tunbridge, and that the engine which occasioned the mischief was following to bring up the lights. But most of the passengers state that the engine had been assisting behind all the way from Dover. The danger of having engines behind cannot be too strongly impressed upon the directors of railways, as most of the accidents which have occurred have arisen from this cause.

**A CURIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT** occurred at the Edgehill tunnel, on the Liverpool and Manchester line, on Friday week. The train which left Liverpool at half-past five in the evening being too long for the stationary engine at Edgehill to draw it through the tunnel entire, it was divided into two parts. The first division was drawn up; and the second having just emerged from the tunnel, the porter who held the messenger-rope by which the train is attached to the great rope passing through the tunnel did not succeed in detaching the messenger-rope from the train at the right moment, so that the second division of the train continued to be impelled forward, and ran upon the first division, causing a great concussion. The porter had his foot very seriously crushed between the buffers of the two end carriages of the divisions, and several passengers received severe contusions and bruises. Some ladies were taken out and left behind, having been much hurt and alarmed.

#### FOREIGN.

##### FRANCE.

The two Chambers were prorogued on Monday week; the royal ordinance being presented to the Peers by Marshal Soult, to the Deputies by M. Dumon. The Marshal occasioned some amusement by a slip of the tongue, calling the ordinance one to dissolve the Chambers; but he immediately corrected himself. The few Peers and Deputies who had remained to witness that closing form at once separated.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Thursday promulgates the law appropriating the sum of 28,700,000 francs to the improvement of the principal harbours of France.

Colonel Pellissier's guilt in the horrible affair of the grottoes of the Dahra is in great measure taken off his shoulders by Marshal Bugeaud. It now appears, by the laboured statement communicated by the government of Algiers to the *Moniteur Algerien*, that Colonel Pellissier acted in strict conformity with specific orders; and, though any officer of spirit and good feeling would have refused to serve as the instrument of so atrocious a massacre, Marshal Bugeaud will henceforth relieve Colonel Pellissier from the main responsibility for this barbarous crime. It would be horrible in Europe, no doubt, says Marshal Soult, "but, in Africa, it finds its explanation." Marshal Bugeaud goes yet further. "A cruel but inevitable event seems," as he tells us, "to have awakened the public sensibility." The army of Africa, instead of meriting the "unreflecting" censures cast on it, is entitled to "praise." Its "patriotic devotion" has induced it to "do violence to the feelings of humanity, which animate it to as high a degree as any other part of the nation. It was, in truth, important for policy, and for humanity, to destroy the confidence which the population of the Dahra and other places had in these grottoes."

The Paris opposition journals have been occupied chiefly with the horrible massacre of the Dahra, to which atrocious affair they return with new vigour; and which, and its author (Marshal Bugeaud), they stigmatise and condemn with a warmth and an amount of execration that demonstrate how truly they are impressed with the odium it has attached to the French name. They also give vent to expressions of alarm, lest the humane Marshal have the command of the forts round Paris (and he would have it) in case of an *emeute*.

Great preparations are making in Paris for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the three days of July. Upon that occasion the statue of the Duke of Orleans, which has just been erected in the court of the Louvre, will be inaugurated. His Majesty Louis Philippe is to leave Paris for the Chateau d'Eu on the 1st of August.

##### SPAIN.

On the 21st, the Queen was to leave Barcelona for Saragossa, on her way to the Basque provinces. This journey is much opposed by the ministry, who are aware that in that quarter there still exists a spirit favourable to the cause of Don Carlos.

The state of siege had been raised to a certain extent at Barcelona, the inhabitants being no longer forbidden to appear in the streets after eleven o'clock p.m. Most of the refractory recruits had returned to their homes. One of their leaders, Tomas Vert, has been taken prisoner near La Seo d'Urgel. The provinces of Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona were perfectly tranquil.

##### SWITZERLAND.

During the sitting of the 17th instant, the Helvetic Diet discussed the question relative to the

revision of the federal compact. A majority of eight against the expediency of discussion caused it to be put off till next year. The principle of a total revision of the compact had only gained the concurrence of the five most radical cantons, Berne, Argovia, Basle (country), Glaris, and Vaud.

An event has taken place in Switzerland which, it is to be feared, will rekindle all the fury of parties there. The chief partisan of the installation of the Jesuits in Lucerne was a farmer of the name of Leu. He was a member of the government, and was the most rigid in the treatment of the liberals both before and after their late defeat. M. Leu resided at Ebersol, three leagues from Lucerne. Here he was found killed by a pistol shot, in bed, on the night of the 19th. The liberals assert that he committed suicide. But the government has declared in the *Gazette* that he was assassinated, and a reward of one thousand crowns is offered for the discovery of the assassin. The house was full of domestics, and Mrs Leu and they, hearing the shot, rushed to the spot. The government had seized the opportunity to expel several liberals from the town.

The *Basle Gazette*, of the 24th inst., states, that the assassin of M. Leu was a labourer in his employ, named Redlingar. He was apprehended, but had escaped. M. Leu was a strong supporter of the Jesuit party.

The *Presse* quotes a letter from the banks of the Lake of Geneva, dated the 23rd, announcing that M. Siegwart Muller, the first deputy of Lucerne in the Federal Diet, had escaped being murdered on the night of the 19th. Numerous arrests had taken place at Lucerne on the 20th and 21st, but notwithstanding the most active researches, the authorities had not yet been able to discover the assassin of M. Leu.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

**HEALTH OF THE POPE.**—Letters from Rome state that the health of his holiness the Pope is such as to cause very great alarm. He suffers much from a cancer in the nose, with which he has been for some time afflicted. The disease has been latterly somewhat checked, but within the last few days has again acquired fresh virulence. Mauro-Capelli Grégoire XVI., appointed cardinal in 1826, was raised to the apostolic chair on February 2, 1831. He was born in 1765, and is consequently now nearly 80 years of age.

**MALLEABLE GLASS.**—The *Segusian Mercury* states that a most marvelous discovery has been made at St Etienne, of rendering glass as malleable when cold as when first drawn from the pot. This substance, which is called silicon, combines with various substances producing the most brilliant colours, and can also be obtained opaque or transparent as crystal. Its specific gravity is 2.85, water being 1.00. It is very ductile and malleable, and neither air nor acids act upon it. The idea of discovering malleable glass is only ranked second to that of the philosopher's stone among alchemists, and the latter will doubtless be the next discovery made, for the one is as probable as the other.—*Commerce*.

**A PROMISING PRINCE.**—A Vienna letter in the *Observer* of the Rhine has the following:—"On the 8th instant, the Archduke Francis, son of the Archduke Francis Charles, heir presumptive of the crown, gave a specimen of his talent in natation by swimming across the large arm of the Danube in presence of an immense crowd of spectators. This Prince is only fifteen years of age."

**IMPORTANT FROM TAHITI.**—By the arrival of the steamer Peru, from Valparaiso, on the 23rd instant, we are put in possession of news of an unpleasant nature from Tahiti, which has been brought to Valparaiso by the British barque Simlah, and a French frigate which sailed from Tahiti on the 23rd of February. The particulars are contained in a paragraph from the *Lima Comercio*, of which the following is a translation:—"In the Oceano, of the 23rd of February, we notice that there have been some differences between the authorities of Papeite and the captain of the British corvette Talbot. The cause of these differences was the refusal of the commander of the Talbot (Captain Sir T. Thompson) to fire a double salute of 21 guns—one to the French flag, and the other to the flag of the protectorate; in consequence of which the French authorities of the island would not permit the corvette to communicate with the land, until that condition was complied with. The Talbot consequently set sail for the Sandwich islands, carrying away General Miller, the British consul-general, for the islands of the Pacific. The Salamander steamer, however, remained at Papeite. Queen Pomare remained at Raiatea with some Tahitian chiefs, having returned to the Regent appointed by the French in Tahiti the flag of the protectorate; which, having been hoisted at Raiatea, was struck by her and her followers."

**FRENCH INTRIGUES IN THE LEBANON.**—The news from the Lebanon is again very threatening, despite of the armistice which was concluded by the Maronites and the Druses on the 2nd June. These people, it is reported, are again at feud with each other. I mentioned, in a recent letter, that in the late outbreak in the Lebanon, the French tri-coloured flag was carried by Maronites in all their expeditions against the Druses, and that the *Cerf*, a French vessel, was distributing arms and ammunition among the Maronite combatants at the very time that the French and English consuls were endeavouring to close the hostilities between the two people. I learn now, further, that at Malta and at Smyrna subscriptions are being industriously got up for the ostensible purpose of relieving the distresses of many Maronite families, who have been driven from their villages by their Druse conquerors, whilst the real object of these subscriptions is to furnish the *matériel* of war to the discomfited Maronites, that they may make a fresh effort to



gain an ascendancy in the mountain.—*Correspondent of the Chronicle.*

**QUARREL BETWEEN THE AUSTRIANS AND TURKS.**—The *Cologne Gazette* quotes a letter from the frontier of Bosnia of the 13th inst., stating that the Bosnians having killed an Austrian cadet, the captain in command of the cordon near Glina collected a force of a thousand men, with which he entered the Ottoman territory on the 9th, and attacked the Turks, who had assembled in large numbers to resist the invasion. A bloody battle ensued; the Austrians remained masters of the field, but not without having sustained a serious loss. That of the Turks was much greater.

**HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.**—*Galvani's Messenger* contains the following extract of a letter from Berlin, dated the 18th inst.:—"The King has just ordered all hands of the eighth corps of the army, stationed in the Rhenish provinces, to assemble at Coblenz, to execute, in the evening of the 12th of August next, the day on which the Queen of England will arrive at the palace of Brühl, near that city, a grand military concert, similar to that given some years since at Kalisch, in Poland, in presence of the Emperor Nicholas and the late King Frederic William III., when the Russian and Prussian troops were encamped in that neighbourhood. Decorative painters and upholsterers have left Berlin for Coblenz, to prepare the royal apartments in that city, where the King proposes to give three grand balls in honour of her Britannic Majesty. The sojourn of our court in the Rhenish provinces will be about three weeks, and during that period the two steamers belonging to the Cologne Company will be placed at its disposal. A letter in the *Frankfort Journal* of the 18th states, that the departure of their Majesties was fixed for the 23rd. Prince and Princess Charles, as well as the Prince and Princess of Prussia, will accompany the King and Queen.

**GREECE.**—Private letters from Athens, of the 10th inst., state that the provinces, but particularly Acarnania, continued to be infested by banditti. The capital was, also, the theatre of numerous crimes. The Chamber of Deputies was then discussing a project of law for the repression of highway robbery. All citizens from twenty to twenty-five years of age will in future be obliged, on the invitation of the municipal authorities, to join in the pursuit of banditti, and afford assistance to the public force and to the adjoining districts.

**DISSOLUTION OF THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND BUDDHISM.**—We are happy to find that the representations which have been made from time to time on the impropriety and disgrace of the connexion which subsisted between our government and Buddhist superstitions in Ceylon, have at length produced a decided result. Lord Stanley appears to have become fully alive to the ridiculous position of the Queen's representative at Kandy, when he was required to exhibit the sacred relic of Buddha's tooth to the credulous. His lordship has, therefore, sent out peremptory orders that this connexion, which served to strengthen the local superstitions, at the expense of our national character, should absolutely cease; that the chief priests should no longer be appointed under the seal and signature of the governor of Kandy; that the government agent should no longer be permitted to officiate in his official character in Buddhist ceremonies; and that the keys of the shrine should no longer remain in his custody. The chiefs and priests, to whom this communication was made at Kandy, by his Excellency in person, expressed their surprise at it; and a meeting was subsequently held to petition the Queen against disconnecting Buddhism from the government; the result of this memorial may be easily foreseen.—*Friend of India.*

**NORTH OF EUROPE.**—A *réunion* lately took place at Copenhagen, that would seem the precursor of important events. "The Scandinavian *fêtes*," says the *Mercury of Altona*, "are over, and it is not doubtful that the incidents which marked them will exercise great influence upon the development and progress of 'the Scandinavian union,' among the people. The cry at Cologne is, 'No more Prussia! No more Austria! Germany, and Germany alone!' In like manner, the cry we have just heard at Copenhagen was, 'No more Sweden! No more Norway! No more Denmark! Scandinavia, and Scandinavia alone!'"

**THE AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE.**—The *New York Express* reports extraordinary activity in the internal slave trade in the border states of the Union. "We copy the following from the *River State Review*, a paper published in Marion, Alabama:—"Negroes sold last sale-day at the court-house rather high, it seems to us, for the buyers and times, but most assuredly not too high for those compelled to part with them. Fellows brought near 650 dollars, average; one brought as high as 692 dollars. Women sold from 500 to 610 dollars, one only bringing the latter sum. Girls about fourteen years old sold from 375 to 400 dollars. Some females sold in proportion much less. The annexation of Texas has raised the price of slaves from 30 to 50 per cent.; and the effect of this is a most powerful stimulus to the slave-trade, and to the breeding of slaves for sale. The domestic slave-trade was never livelier than it is now, in most parts of the south and west. The rush of emigration to Texas is prodigious, and the purchase of slaves for that market is beginning to be prosecuted with astonishing vigour. The roads towards New Orleans, and the routes *via* the Red River, are thronged with slaves."

A mushroom, of an enormous size, was gathered, on Monday last, in a field at Gawthorpe Hall, near Bingley, the residence of John Scott, Esq. Its circumference was 33 inches, its diameter 10½ inches, and its weight one pound one ounce and a half.

#### EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

The splendid new Hall of Commerce at Ipswich was publicly opened on Monday week.

Fresh salmon has been imported into London in ice from Holland; and pease have been sent from France.

Two immense closely-printed folio volumes, of some 1200 pages, have just been added to the library of the House of Lords. They contain only an index of the Acts of Parliament passed from 1801 to 1844! And yet all men are supposed to know the law!

A lady passing through the village of Thornage, the other day, and noticing a field of barley that had been electrified, observed to a friend with whom she was riding, that she thought the field would very soon be shocked.

The woolsorters of Bradford have made such good progress with their baths, that bathing has already commenced. These intelligent and independent artisans, having shown a disposition to help themselves, have been liberally helped by others.

**QUIETING A CHILD.**—At Chester, lately, an infant named Bagguley was about to be christened, and a spoonful of "cordial" was administered to keep it quiet during the ceremony. The consequence was, that the christening was followed by a funeral. Another victim was added to the thousands that perish yearly by opium.

**DESIRE AND POSSESSION.**—When we desire or solicit anything, our minds run wholly on the good side or circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds run only on the bad ones.—*Swift.*

A swallow was shot the other day at Salterhebble, near Halifax, and upon examining the little bird a small piece of parchment was found tied to one of its legs; the parchment is about one inch and a half in length, and an eighth of an inch wide: upon one side is written, "J. Rovina y Clavi;" and upon the reverse, "Barcelona, 10th March, 1845."—*Halifax Guardian.*

A new invention, called the "index machine," has been greatly improved, at Middleton, near Manchester, by which means a fancy weaver can change his pattern in a similar manner to a person changing a tune on a box organ. It is used mostly for the weaving of fine fancy satins, the demand for which is greater than the supply.

**TO PRESERVE FLOWERS THROUGHOUT THE WINTER.**—Pluck the flowers when half blown, and place them in a closely covered earthen vessel, dipping them, with the stalk downward, in equal quantities of water and verjuice, mixed with a small quantity of bay salt. The vessel must be kept closed and in a warm place; and then, if, in the coldest day in winter, the flowers be taken out, washed in cold water, and held before a gentle fire, they will open as if in their usual bloom.

**PERIODICALS IN NEW YORK.**—There are 391 periodicals published in New York. Of these there are 13 daily, 6 semi-weekly, 2 tri-weekly, and 83 weekly whig newspapers. There are 8 daily, 3 semi-weekly, and 95 weekly Loco-Foco papers. There are 9 daily, 5 semi-weekly, 1 tri-weekly, and 83 weekly papers which are neutral, religious, literary, &c. There are 2 daily and 1 weekly native papers in the state. There are also 5 re-publications of British magazines and reviews in New York.

**WONDERFUL INVENTION.**—They write from Paris—"A great sensation has been excited by a new invention of M. Daguerre, by means of which he can produce, in three months, a young tree, with the same development which now takes three or four years to produce. Numberless essays have already perfectly succeeded. The invention consists in a sort of graft applied near the root of the tree. In cutting the tree after this hasty growth, it is found that the fibres are as compact as those trees that have acquired their development in their usual time."

**EARL GREY AND LADY HESTER STANHOPE.**—"I can recollect," said Lady Hester (granddaughter of Lord Chatham), "when I was ten or twelve years old, going to Hastings's trial. My garter somehow came off, and was picked up by Lord Grey, then a young man. At this hour, as if it were before me in a picture, I can see his handsome but very pale face; his broad forehead; his corbeau coat, with cut steel buttons; his white satin waistcoat and breeches, and the buckles on his shoes. He saw from whom the garter fell, but, observing my confusion, did not wish to increase it, and, with infinite delicacy, gave the garter to the person who sat there to serve tea and coffee."—*Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope, by her Physician.*

**RISKS OF WAR.**—A Life Insurance Company has issued a prospectus in which they hold the dangers into which amateur soldiery may lead insurers, very cheap indeed. "This office assures the lives of persons who may be members of Yeomanry or Volunteer corps, without charging any extra premium thereon."

**HOW TO KNOW THE "MRS CAUDLES."**—The "Curtain Lecture" which *Punch* has reported in our fourth page, gives an infallible sign whereby the Mrs Caudles may be known. Every married lady, it seems, who goes a shopping in the evening, may be classed among the "curtain lecturers;" and the young ladies, addicted to the same practice, may be expected to become Mrs Caudles—should the young gentlemen give them the chance.—*Gateshead Observer.*

**THE COMET OF JUNE LAST.**—This comet has been supposed to be identical with that observed by Tycho Brahe in 1596. Mr Hind, a London astronomer, has compared their elements, and thinks they agree sufficiently to render it extremely probable that the comet seen last month is the one observed by the Danish astronomer, and that its period corresponds with the interval of time, namely 249 years.

**THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.**—The weather continues gloomy with showers, and a comparatively low temperature in the metropolis.—The weather has for several days past been of a very unfavourable character. Instead of bright sunshine, so essential at this season of the year to bring the crops to maturity, we have had a low temperature, with an overcast sky. Since Wednesday last the sun has scarcely penetrated the clouds, and though cold, the air has been close and heavy. So far, therefore, from any improvement having taken place, the reverse has been the case, and reports of a character calculated to create uneasiness in respect to the result of the harvest have greatly increased. The mischief complained of, namely, blight, does not, however, appear to have been done lately, but rather during the blooming time. It must be recollected that some very cold nights were then experienced—a fact which gives a colour of probability to the statements now put forth. The wheat ears, though long and otherwise well-formed, are said to be indifferently filled; in some cases the sides, in others the tops, are said to have died off, without having produced grain. In addition to these statements, there are rumours of red rust, and on heavy soils the colour of the straw is described as too dark to be consistent with a sound and healthy state of the plant. We merely give these rumours just as they reached us, without in any way vouching for their accuracy; we have, however, instituted diligent inquiries, and hope in a short time to be enabled to speak more positively on the subject.—*Mark-lane Express.*

**THE RAILWAY FEVER.**—The malady under which not only our townsmen, but a great part of the country, are labouring, appropriately designated the Railway Fever or Mania, seems this week to be at its height. Never was anything like the amount of business done in railway shares, in this town, that was transacted on Thursday and yesterday. The streets which are blessed with the presence of our three Stock Exchanges resembled a fair on the mornings of those days. Crowds of anxious brokers and speculators thronged them, and the rushing to and fro of brokers, eager to save the precious moments, was worthy of the promoters of rapid locomotion. It is said that three times as much business was done in this way on Thursday as on any day previously known, and it is calculated that no less than ten thousand shares must have changed hands! Yesterday emulated the activity of Thursday. At Liverpool the amount of business and the daring character of the speculations were equally remarkable. In London the excitement was proportionately great. *Punch* represents the people as throwing themselves under the car of the Railway Juggernaut. How long this fever can last, without exhausting the patient, we cannot foresee. A good harvest would probably keep up the excitement for some months longer. Every day some new railway project is offered in the market. We confess we regard this state of things with concern. No sober man can believe it to be a healthy state. A great reaction must follow; and the worst is, that not only the great speculators, but still more the small ones, the lady speculators, the clerks, shopmen, and workmen, are those who are likely to suffer when the reaction comes.—*Leeds Mercury.*

#### Religious Intelligence.

**CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF IRELAND.—DOVER.**—On Sunday week, two sermons, on behalf of Ireland, were preached in the Congregational chapels of this town by Mr J. P. Smith, of Newry; in the morning, in Russell-street chapel; in the evening, in Zion chapel. The affectionate appeals of the earnest and amiable preacher made a deep impression on his hearers, and called forth prayers for poor Ireland, which, we believe, will be answered. On the following Monday evening, a meeting was held in Zion chapel, Mr W. Leask, minister of the place, presiding; when Mr Smith entered into important details in reference to the sister island. His statistics appeared to have been most carefully collected; his facts were founded on sufficient data: his arguments were, therefore, convincing; and he enforced the claims of the millions of Ireland with great eloquence. Mr S. Brewer, of Russell-street chapel, moved, and Mr F. W. Richardson, of St John's chapel, seconded, a resolution, embodying thanks to Mr Smith for his visit, and confidence in the Congregational churches of Ireland, which was unanimously carried. We understand the collections on Sunday and Monday amounted to nearly £30; and that, before visiting Dover, though he had been but a fortnight in England, Mr Smith had received £100. The goodness of the cause he advocates leads us to hope that this is but the few drops before the showers of blessing which are soon to descend on long-neglected Ireland, through the instrumentality of British Christians.—*From a Correspondent.*

Mr G. STONEHOUSE, having resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church, Chipping Norton, Oxon, for the purpose of taking the superintendence of the new college about to be established in South Australia, sailed with his family for that interesting colony on July 23, in the ship Templar; previously to which, he was presented by the friends at Chipping Norton and Great Rolright with a donation of books and a purse of gold, as a testimonial of their affectionate esteem.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE was to commence its sittings at Leeds this morning at 9 o'clock.

**SKIPTON.—ANOTHER CHAPEL DEBT LIQUIDATED.**—On Sabbath day, the 20th of July, sermons were preached in the Independent chapel, Skipton, by Mr R. Gover (Wesleyan), of Skipton, and Mr John Ely, of Leeds, for the purpose of liquidating the debt on the chapel. The collections, with subscriptions



previously promised, amounted to £378 6s. 11d. This place of worship, which was rebuilt in 1839 at a cost of more than £1,400, has, by the efforts made on the above occasion, been freed from debt.

**NEW MISSION TO CHINA.**—A meeting was held on Wednesday evening week, at the Scotch church, St Peter's square, Manchester, to consider the propriety of sending out a missionary to China. The body of the church was tolerably well filled with the friends of the movement; the chair was taken by Mr Alexander Munro. Professor Campbell, of London, stated that the Presbyterian ladies of London had been before them in the missionary work, having got up a subscription to send out a missionary to the Jews at Corfu, and they had now resolved to follow the example set of sending out missionaries, and had with that view selected, as the field of their labours, China [applause]. Mr W. Chalmers stated that very considerable sums were now subscribed by the Presbyterians in England, but hitherto they had been handed over to the church of Scotland, in support of their missions. One gentleman alone, in Liverpool, had promised to give one hundred guineas towards the mission.

**VOLUNTARYISM TRIUMPHANT.**—In the beautiful village of Turvey, Beds, the scene of the amiable and immortal Legh Richmond's labours, was held a public meeting, July 22d, combining a two-fold object—the Sunday schools, and the erection of a house for the minister connected with the Independent congregation in the village. Mr John Sibree, of Coventry, preached in the afternoon a very impressive and instructive sermon, the effects of which it is hoped may be lasting. A public tea was provided in the barn belonging to Mr Charles Skevington, when nearly 200 persons sat down to partake of the free-will offerings of the ladies of the congregation. In the evening, the people re-assembled in the chapel, when, at the request of Mr Robert Davis, the minister of the place, Mr Michael Castleden, of Woburn, presided. Mr Hall, of Carlton, offered prayer; and Messrs Simmons and Vaughan of Olney, Heigh of Stevington, Sibree of Coventry, Phillips of Harrold, and Williams of Sharnbrook, addressed the meeting; and although the weather was very unfavourable, which prevented many at a distance from attending, yet the collections and contributions amounted to £60; including a donation of £5 from a liberal churchman residing in the village, and £20 from an unknown friend. On the following day, the children and teachers of the Sunday school, with the parents and friends, enjoyed a similar treat; and many, with tears of joy, said, they had never witnessed two such days in their lives.

#### MARRIAGES.

July 10, by license, at Union chapel, Uphill, by Mr Wm Hodge, of Berkhamstead, JAMES, the third son of John Hodge, Esq., of the firm of Spalding and Hodge, Drury lane, London, to ELIZABETH GRACE, second daughter of Mr John CLARK, of Grove house, Folkestone.

July 14, at the Baptist chapel, Bond street, Brighton, by Mr Wm Savory, Mr HENRY STEYNING, to MARY NORMONS, both of Brighton.

July 19, at the Baptist chapel, Goodshaw, by Mr A. Nichols, Mr JAMES ASPIN, calico printer, to Miss SARAH EATOUGH, both of Crawshawbooth, Lancashire.

July 21, at Broadmead chapel, Bristol, by Mr Joseph Baynes, of Wellington, Mr JOHN ASH BAYNES, of Paddington, to Miss SARAH ELLEN, daughter of the late Philip Debert TUCKERT, of Bristol.

July 22, by Mr T. H. Browne, at the Congregational chapel, Deal, Mr MATTHEW BAILEY SUTTON, draper, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr Thomas Allen STEED, all of the above place.

July 22, at Ebenezer Baptist chapel, St Austell, Cornwall, by the minister, Mr John Henry Osborne, Mr C. G. LAWTON, grocer, to Miss LOUISA COUNBE, both of St Austell. This is the first marriage that has been solemnised in this chapel.

July 23, at the Independent chapel, York street, Walworth, by Mr Joseph Hamblin, Baptist minister, Mr S. K. BLAND, of Southwark, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr Caleb HIGGS, of Walworth.

July 24, at Sion chapel, Halifax, by Mr J. Priddle, Mr THOMAS ILLINGWORTH, to HEPHIZIBAH, fourth daughter of the late Mr John Blow, merchant, of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

July 24, at the Independent chapel, Holbeck, by Mr J. H. Morgan, Mr ROBERT WILSON AMBLER, overlooker, to Mrs MARY JANE SMITH, both of that place.

#### DEATHS.

July 19, at Stafford, after a painful and protracted affliction, borne with exemplary fortitude, Mr THOMAS ROUGHT, Wesleyan minister.

July 20, at Banchory, Dr MORISON, father of the church of Scotland. He had attained the advanced age of 88. Ordained in 1783, he had been a minister of the church of Scotland for the rarely equalled period of 62 years.

July 23, under the most distressing circumstances, having suffered a long and severe illness, ending in mental derangement, brought on by incessant study, Mr JOHN AUGUSTUS WADE, a musical composer of no mean talent, a pleasing poet, and a scholar.

July 28, died suddenly, to the inexpressible grief of her dear parent, and other relations and friends, JULIA MARIA, the youngest daughter of Mr W. K. SIMPSON, wine merchant, Bury St Edmunds. "The grass withereth, and the flower thereof adeth away; but the word of the Lord endureth for ever."

### Trade and Commerce.

#### LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, July 25.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 85:—

The Independent chapel, Sidbury, Devonshire.

#### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

BRITTON, ARCHIBALD, Chorley, Lancashire, shoemaker, July 19.

#### BANKRUPTS.

ALLEN, MANNING, St Helen's, Lancashire, butcher, Aug. 6, Sept. 2: solicitors, Mr Green, Liverpool, and Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row.

BROWN, THOMAS, and BROWN, DONALD, 19, Billiter street, City, ship agents, Aug. 1, Sept. 5: solicitor, Mr Fawcett, 44, Jewin street, Cripplegate, and Hockley, Essex.

DUMBRILL, JOHN NEVILL, jun., Eastbourne, Sussex, baker, Aug. 5, Sept. 2: solicitor, Mr W. White, 6, Chancery lane.

HARDING, EDWARD PHILIP, Gravesend, Kent, hosier, Aug. 1,

Sept. 5: solicitor, Mr Robert Oldershaw, 18, King's Arms yard, Moorgate street.

HOLMES, THOMAS VALENTINE, Bristol, corn factor, Aug. 5, Sept. 2: solicitors, Mr H. A. Salmon, Bristol, and Messrs Malpas and Co., Frederick's place, Old Jewry, London.

JAMES, GEORGE, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, draper, Aug. 12, Sept. 11: solicitors, Mr Jesse Bartlett, Birmingham, and Mr Moger, Paternoster row, London.

JAKES, GEORGE, 77, Tothill street, Westminster, plumber, July 30, Sept. 2: solicitor, Mr Leigh, 16, George street, Mansion house.

NICHOLSON, RICHARD, Stockton, Durham, bookseller, Aug. 6, Sept. 2: solicitors, Messrs Freeman and Co., 39, Coleman street, London.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DICKIE, JOHN, Over Lochridge, Ayrshire, farmer, July 29, Aug. 22.

PATON, JOHN, Edinburgh, builder, July 31, Aug. 21.

#### DIVIDENDS.

G. Colling, Ryton-lane Head, Durham, publican; first div. of 4s. 8d., any Saturday—A. and F. Atkinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; first div. of 1s. 9d., any Saturday—W. Oliver, Darlington, Durham, printer; first div. of 4s. 6d. to those who have proved their debts since such div. was declared, and also a second div. of 2s., any Saturday—J. Wile, Stafford, ironmonger; final div. of 2d., any Tuesday before August 18—W. G. Seed, Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne; second div. of 10d., and a first and second div. of 1s. 7d. on new proofs, any Tuesday—J. Hart, Greenwich, builder; first div. of 5s., any Wednesday before Aug. 16 or after Nov. 1—W. Poynter, St Paul's Churchyard, warehouseman; first div. of 3s., any Wednesday before Aug. 16, and after Nov. 1—J. Wilson, Jermyn street, Westminster, boot maker; first div. of 6s. 8d., any Wednesday before Aug. 16 and after Nov. 1—G. M'Donnell, Mincing lane, wine broker; div. of 7d., any Wednesday—H. Williams, Farringdon, grocer; div. of 1d., any Wednesday—G. L. Armstrong, Kirkdale, schoolmaster; div. of 4d., any Monday—E. Griffiths, Liverpool, commission agent; div. of 6d., any Monday—E. Pritchard, Liverpool, wine merchant; div. of 1s. 5d., any Monday—J. Booth, Brownhill, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer; first and final div. of 2s. 5d., any Tuesday.

Tuesday, July 29.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Portland chapel, St John's Wood terrace, Marylebone.

#### BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.

BINDLEY, JOHN, Atherton, Warwickshire, hosier.

POCOCK, GEORGE, Brighton, Sussex, linendraper.

#### BANKRUPTS.

DIXON, JOHN, Deepcar, Yorkshire, innkeeper, August 12, Sept. 2: solicitors, Mr Tattershall, Great James street, Bedford row, London; Mr Chambers, Sheffield; and Messrs Dunning and Storr, Leeds.

MATTHEWS, BENJAMIN STEPHEN THOMAS, 40, Cornwall road, Lambeth, oilman, August 11, Sept. 9: solicitor, Mr T. F. Justice, 17, Berners street, Oxford street.

SMITHURST, WILLIAM, Manchester, jacquard machine maker, August 11, Sept. 9: solicitors, Messrs Chester and Co., Staple's inn, London, and Messrs Chapman and Roberts, Manchester.

THOMPSON, RALPH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, watchmaker, Aug. 13, Sept. 23: solicitors, Messrs Chater and Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs Bell, Broderick, and Bell, Bow churchyard, London.

VENTURA, ISAAC DE JOSEPH, 3, White Hart court, Bishopsgate street, City, merchant, August 5, Sept. 9: solicitor, Mr Lindo, 113, Fenchurch street.

WRAKE, MICHAEL, jun., Canterbury, bricklayer, August 8, Sept. 9: solicitors, Messrs G. and W. C. Scott, Southampton buildings, and Robert Walker, Canterbury.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'CULLUM, MALCOLM, Rothesay, butcher, August 5, 22.

WYLIE, JAMES, Overtown, Lanarkshire, toll keeper, August 2, 22.

WYLIE, JOHN, Overtown, Lanarkshire, farmer, August 2, 22.

#### DIVIDENDS.

J. E. Warden and V. Wanostrucht, Liverpool, merchants, further div. of 2s., August 1, or any subsequent Wednesday—George Jackson, Hertford, upholsterer, first div. of 1s. 9d. in the pound, payable August 2, and two subsequent Saturdays—J. Crump, Stanway, Gloucestershire, corn dealer, div. of 1s. 7d., any Wednesday—W. and J. C. Carr, Sunderland, merchants, first div. of 6d. and 3-5ths of a penny in the pound, any Saturday—W. Meek, Southampton, ironmonger, first div. of 3s. 4d., July 30, and two subsequent Wednesdays—S. Hewlings, and C. W. Wisbey, George yard, Lombard street, City, bill brokers, first div. of 1s. 1d., July 30, and two subsequent Wednesdays—S. T. Watson, and W. Byers, Skinner street, City, woollen warehouseman, on the separate estate of S. T. Watson, first div. of 20s.; and on the separate estate of W. Byers, first div. of 3s. 1d., July 30, and two subsequent Wednesdays—J. H. Baughan, Suffolk street, Pall Mall East, army agent, first div. of 3s. 4d., July 30, and two subsequent Wednesdays—A. Thomson, Leadenhall street, third and final div. of 4d., July 30, and two subsequent Wednesdays—T. L. Parker, second and final div. of 4d., any Thursday—W. Banks and J. B. Perry, Birmingham, merchants, final div. of 4d. and 1-16th part of a penny, any Tuesday before August 19, and after October 4.

#### BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	99	98	99	99	99	98
Ditto for Account	99	99	99	99	99	98
3 per cent. Reduced	99	99	99	99	99	99
New 3 1/2 per cent.	102	102	102	102	102	102
Long Annuities	11	11	11	11	11	11
Bank Stock	211	211	210	211	211	210
India Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills	56pm	54pm	56pm	55pm	55pm	53pm
India Bonds	—	—	—	—	69pm	70pm

#### FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	116	Mexican	36
Belgian	101	Peruvian	36
Brazilian	91	Portuguese 5 per cent	81
Buenos Ayres	49	Ditto converted	65
Columbian	17	Russian	118
Danish	90	Spanish Active	26
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent	62	Ditto Passive	6
Ditto 4 per cent	99	Ditto Deferred	15

#### RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	152	London & Birm. } Shares	24
Birmingham & Gloucester	135	London and Brighton	76
Blackwall	12	London & Croydon Trunk	27
Bristol and Exeter	97	London and Greenwich	11
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	21	Manchester and Leeds	104
Edinburgh and Glasgow	82	Midland Counties	184
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	29
Great North of England	229	Midland and Derby	145
Great Western	220	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	110	South Eastern and Dover	46
Ditto Fifths	43	South Western	83
London and Birmingham	244	Ditto New	16

#### MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 28.

The weather around us has been for the most part cloudy for the last few days, with occasional showers and a low temperature for the time of year; this, with some unfavourable reports and only a moderate supply of wheat at market to-day, occasioned an improvement of 3s. per quarter on fine runs; and speculative purchases of foreign wheat in bond, or to arrive, have

been made at 2s. to 4s. per quarter advance; but the market closed rather heavily, and some runs are still unsold.

Barley sells slowly at late prices.

Beans and peas were in short supply, and are unaltered in value.

The arrivals of foreign oats were again large, which caused the trade to rule dull, and sales were slow at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per quarter upon our late quotations.

The price of flour has been advanced 4s. per sack.

Linseed a little more inquired for, and cakes fully as dear.

Canadian and United States flour held at 2d. per brl. advance.

Wheat, Red	48 to 50	Malt, Ordinary	48 to 53
Fine	50 to 64	Pale	51 to 64
White	50 to 68	Rye	30 to 32
Fine	50 to 66	Peas, Hog	38 to 40
Flour, per sack	40 to 51	Maple	38 to 40
Barley	23 to 27	Boilers	36 to 40
Malt	31 to 33	Beans, Ticks	36 to 40

Beans, Pigeon	38 to 43	Wheat	20s. 0d.
Harrow	33 to 37	Barley	9 0
Oats, Feed	22 to 24	Oats	6 0
Fine	23 to 26	Rye	10 6
Poland	22 to 24	Beans	4 6
Potato	22 to 24	Peas	4 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 18.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	50s. 0d.	Wheat	48s. 5d.
Barley	29 6	Barley	29 8
Oats	22 4	Oats	22 8
Rye	32 9	Rye	32 0
Beans	39 9	Beans	30 0
Peas	40 2	Peas	38 8

#### SEEDS.

The late wet weather is supposed to have done some mischief to the crop of canaryseed, and the article was held 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher to-day. The new carawayseed (of which we had several samples at market) is not fine, and the best might have been bought at 50s. per cwt. The rapeseed hitherto exhibited has been very fine; about 28l. to 30l. has been the opening price. A few samples of new turnip of good quality were shown to-day; prices varying from 16s. to 21s. per bushel were asked. Linseed cakes, English, were from 11l. to 11l. 5s. per 1,000; from 7l. 7s. to 7l. 10s. per ton.

#### PROVISIONS, LONDON, July 28.

There has been a progressive amendment in the opinions and feelings of the trade in favour of Irish butter since our last report, accompanied with a brisk demand; and sales, to a liberal extent, effected on board and landed, at a further advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. In the bacon market there is but little change to notice; prime fresh cured meat being in good demand, while other descriptions meet but a slow sale. Prices range from 44s. to 53s. landed, according to quality, cure, &c. Hams in less demand, and lower in price. Lard in better demand, and the turn dearer. Bladders 58s. to 64s.; and kegs, 45s. to 54s. per cwt., as in quality, &c.

#### HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 28.

The market for hops is dull, the accounts from the plantations being very favourable. The duty is called £200,000 to £210,000. The former is most generally backed.

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 28.

The beef trade was active, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs.; the prime Scotch readily producing 4s. 6d. per 8lbs., at which a good clearance was readily effected. The numbers of sheep were very limited, there being upwards of 10,000 less exhibited than at the corresponding market day in 1844. All breeds were in active request at fully—but at nothing quotable beyond—last week's currencies, the prime old downs selling at 5s. per 8lbs. There were very few store beasts or sheep on sale, and for which extravagantly high prices were demanded. The supply of lambs was again small, while the lamb trade was firm, at full prices. Although the number of calves was good, the sale for them was active, and the rates had an upward tendency. In pigs, comparatively little business was doing at late rates. There were large importations from abroad.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.	Veal	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton	3 6 to 5 0	Pork	3 0 to 4 2
	Lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.		

#### HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday 614	10,000	205	329
Monday 2,667	27,720	205	340

#### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 28.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.			
Inferior Beef	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 10d. to 3s. 11d.
Middling do	2 10 to 3 0	Mid. ditto	3 6 to 4 4
Prime large	3 2 to 3 8	Prime ditto	4 6 to 4 8
Prime small	3 4 to 3 8	Veal	3 8 to 4 8
Large Pork	2 8 to 3 6	Small Pork	3 9 to 4 0
	Lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.		

#### COTTON.

The cotton market has been somewhat quieter for the last few days than of late, and the demand rather slackened, so that prices of American are barely steady at last quotations, but no positive change can be noted. Brazils are rather improved, and command top rates. There is no alteration in Egyptian and Surat. During the week 46,780 bales have changed hands, of which there have been taken on speculation 10,500 American, 350 Egyptian, and 1,450 Surat; and for exportation, 3,930 American, 230 Pernam, and 390 Maranhão.

#### WOOL.

Since our last the public sales have proceeded most satisfactorily, nearly the whole of the parcels offered having been disposed of at full prices. It has been remarked that the wool from Sydney exhibits a great improvement over previous importations. The arrivals have been but moderate—viz., 2,100 bales.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 26.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow	76s. to 96s.	New Clover Hay	90s. to 120s.
New ditto	—	Old ditto	—
Useful Old ditto	97 to 103	Oat Straw	38 to 40
Fine Upland ditto	100 to 116	Wheat Straw	41 to 43

#### COAL EXCHANGE, July 21.

Stewart's, 17s. 9d.; Hutton's, 17s. 9d.; Braddyll's Huttons, 17s. 9d. Ships arrived this week, 27.

#### GROCERIES, TUESDAY, JULY 29.

TEA.—The deliveries are large, and amount to 526,000 lbs. Common and good ordinary Congou are selling freely at 9d. to 9 1/2d. per lb.

COFFEE.—Sixty casks Jamaica, in auction, sold at full rates; fine colour, 142s.; good, 110s. to 115s.; good middling, 102s. to 107s.; middling, 94s.; low middling, 80s. to 82s.; fine ordinary, 70s. to 75s. 6d.; fine, 55s. to 58s.; and ordinary to good, 53s. 6d. to 54s. per cwt. Good ordinary native Ceylon are selling slowly at 46s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—The trade bought 1,500 hhds and tierces at full rates, including a public sale of 120 hhds Barbadoes. Good to fine yellow sold at 52s. to 53s. 6d.; middling to good middling, 48s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.; and low, 47s. to 48s. per cwt. There was more doing in refined goods; standard lumps selling at 67s. 6d. to 68s., and brown grocery, 66s. to 67s. per cwt. 1,300 bags Bengal (Bally Khel) sold in auction at full rates. Middling to good middling yellow sold 46s. to 49s. 6d.; good yellow, 48s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.; ordinary brown, 40s. to 41s. per cwt.



## Advertisements.

**APARTMENTS TO LET, UNFURNISHED.**  
HIGH STREET, TOTTENHAM: Comprising a large Front Parlour, small Back Room, two Bed rooms, Cellar, and the use of the Back Kitchen. Tottenham is delightfully situated, 5 miles from London. In it there are Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. A pious Gentleman and Lady, or Lady and Daughter, would be preferred. Apply at Mr Boon's, High street, Tottenham; or at the Non-conformist office, 3, Whitefriars street, Fleet street, London.

**MARGATE.—CHURCH FIELD ACADEMY.**  
Mr C. S. LEWIS begs respectfully to inform his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has a few Vacancies in his Establishment. Terms, from Twenty-five to Thirty Guineas per annum. The locality is highly conducive to health—the moral and intellectual improvement of the Pupils is anxiously cultivated, and the greatest attention paid to their domestic comfort. The sons of Dissenters have the privilege of attending the ministry of the Rev. H. J. Gamble. Reference the most satisfactory may be obtained personally or by letter.

**GRAVESEND.**  
**BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.** The Rev. D. KATTEERS, of Hackney, will deliver a Lecture, illustrative of the Principles and Objects of this Association, at the Literary Institution, Harmer street, Gravesend, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. A Registrar will be in attendance, at the close of the Lecture, to enrol members.

OFFICE, 5 Aldine Chambers, Paternoster row.

DUMPTON HALL, RAMSGATE.

**THE** Committee of this Institution beg respectfully to inform the Christian public that WEDNESDAY, the 13th of August, is the day fixed for its general recognition. They are happy to announce that they have secured the acceptable services of the Rev. F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D., for the morning; and the Rev. JOHN ALDIS for the evening.

Between the services there will be a social repast in a shady meadow adjoining the Hall. The Hall will be open to public inspection, and the Committee will be glad to have the fellowship of as many friends as can appropriate a day to so interesting an object.

MORTLOCK DANIELL, Hon. Sec.

DUMPTON HALL, RAMSGATE.

**THERE** are two pressing applications for admission into this Institution. The one is the son of an Independent minister; the other is the son of a Baptist minister. Income about £80 per annum; and, in one case, five children.

If a few benevolent individuals would kindly subscribe Twenty Guineas amongst them, both children would be immediately admitted, and the hearts of their parents not a little comforted.

Their names may be had by private application to the Secretary, who will be happy to receive the required amount from any willing friends who may see this advertisement.

MORTLOCK DANIELL, Hon. Sec.

**AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE WINCHMORE HILL CHAPEL.**

**THIS BEAUTIFUL CHAPEL** is still £700 in debt. At the Anniversary, which was held on the 1st of July, Dr Leifchild presided. On that occasion, one friend at Winchmore Hill offered £200, if £300 could be raised by the 1st of October; towards this sum the following Donations were kindly promised at the Meeting:—A Friend, £20;—Wortley, Esq., £10 10s.; G. Knox, Esq., £10 10s.; Joshua Wilson, Esq., £5; other sums about £20.

If £300 can be raised by the 1st of October, it will leave only £200, the interest of which will be only a small rent charge. An Appeal is thus made, for the purpose of raising the £300, to Christian friends throughout the kingdom. On the First of October next, DR LEIFCHILD has engaged to PREACH in the Morning at Eleven; and in the Afternoon a Meeting will be held to receive the amounts collected. Donations towards the above will be thankfully received by the Rev. Dr LEIFCHILD, 6, Camden street South, Camden Town; and the Rev. C. GILBERT, 25, Manchester terrace, Islington; also at Messrs JACKSON and WALFORD'S, St Paul's Churchyard; WARD'S, Paternoster row; SNOW'S, Paternoster row; and the Offices of the *Patriot*, *Non-conformist*, and *Christian Examiner* Newspapers.

ZION CHAPEL, GRAVESEND.

**THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY** of the BAPTIST CHAPEL, Windmill street, will (n.v.) be held next Wednesday.—The Rev. MORTLOCK DANIELL to preach in the morning, and the Rev. HOWARD HINTON, A.M., in the Evening; commencing at Half-past Eleven and Half-past Six o'clock.

A Public Meeting will be held at the Literary Institution in the afternoon, when several Ministers and other friends will advocate the cause of the Infant Church, with a view to the adoption of measures for a combined and strenuous effort for the early removal of the heavy claims on the Building. A few of the friends at "Zion" are so convinced that the welfare of the newly-formed Church, and the prosperity of the cause, require such efforts at this time, that they have resolved to use their utmost endeavours for its accomplishment, and have engaged to collect and to contribute to the amount of £450 amongst them, if the whole debt can be cleared off by next Christmas; and they earnestly appeal to Christian friends in general to come to their help in this, they hope, final effort to complete that which Christian liberality enabled them to commence, and the Divine blessing thus far to accomplish. There is no place, perhaps, in the kingdom so greatly needing Christian sympathy and effort to meet the spiritual necessities of the inhabitants and visitors. The presence and aid of Christian friends is earnestly solicited.

Refreshments provided as usual, at moderate charges, at the Literary Institution.

The Anniversary Services will be continued on the following Sabbath Day, the Rev. JOHN STOCK, and the Rev. EDWARD SMITH PRYCE to preach.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, GRAVESEND.

Just published,

**AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE** of the Origin and Progress of this Cause; including an Account of the Services, with Sermons and Addresses, at the recent formation of the Church.

Price 3d.; gilt edges and covered, 6d.

London: AYLOTT and JONES, Paternoster row.

THE VOICE OF ISRAEL.

This day is published, price 3d., or 4d. stamped, No. 14 of **THE VOICE OF ISRAEL**; a new Monthly Journal, conducted by Jews who believe in Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah.

CONTENTS:—An Anchor of the Soul; Written and Living Judaism; The Caballah; Letter from Jerusalem; The Jews in Holland; An Example for Heirresses; Notice to Correspondents; Letter from a Jew of Florence; Installation of the Rev. Dr Nathan Marcus Adler; Perpetuity of the Law of Moses; R. Joseph Kimchi's Exposition of Psalm lxxii. 20; Reform in Jewish Worship at Frankfurt.

Printed and published by J. UNWIN, 31, Bucklersbury, London. Sold by W. S. KENNEDY, Edinburgh; J. MACLEHOSE, Glasgow; CURRY and Co., Dublin; and by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

Orders for Stamped Copies to the Publisher must be accompanied by pre-payment, in postage stamps, or otherwise.

## TO MINISTERS AND CONGREGATIONS.

Messrs Ward and Co. are now publishing

**THE HYMN-BOOK**, Edited by the Rev. ANDREW REED, D.D., in three sizes, at 1s. 2d., 1s. 11d., and 3s.

SPECIMEN BOOKS for Examination may be had by Ministers and Congregations, with all particulars, on application at the publishers',

27, Paternoster row.

## ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CATECHISM.

## THIRD PRIZE ESSAY.

This day is published, price 2d.,

**THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CATECHISM.**

Adapted for Popular Use. By Rev. A. J. MORRIS.

THE AWARD OF THE ADJUDICATORS.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association to award the Prize for the Tract, consisting of "A Catechism of Anti-state-church Principles adapted for Popular Use," agree in the following report:—

"That, while several of the manuscripts placed in our hands evince, on the part of the writers, considerable talent and knowledge, and are characterised by sound views and just discrimination, the manuscript marked 'W. W. W.' is the one which possesses the greatest merit, and which it is our duty to recommend to the Committee as entitled to the prize."

J. M. HARE.

EDW. SWAINE.

ROBERT ECKETT."

REG'UM DONUM.

**AN ADDRESS** to the Distributors and Recipients of the Parliamentary Grant to Protestant Dissenters in England and Wales, from the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association. Price 1d.

M. MERLE D'AUBIGNE.

**THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH and STATE.** By M. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, Professor in the Theological School of Geneva, and author of "The History of the Reformation." Translated from the French by J. M. HARE. Price 3d.

London: 5, Aldine chambers, Paternoster row.

## MR LEASK'S NEW POEM.

Just Published, 1 vol., 12mo, price 3s. 6d., cloth.

**OUR ERA: a Soliloquy—Social, Political, Religious.** With Miscellaneous Pieces. By W. LEASK.

"The diction is clear; the arguments are well sustained; the elevated tone of poetic sentiment pervading the whole, bespeaks the author's muse to be of more than ordinary stamp. There are passages of great beauty in this work. It will well repay a careful perusal."—*Dover Telegraph*.

"Another work from the pen of the talented minister of Zion chapel, in this town. It contains sentiments that mark him as the philanthropist, the patriot, and the Christian. The poem on 'The Great Secession of 1843' is fit to take its stand by the side of the very best productions of our standard poets."—*Dover Chronicle*.

"Mr Leask has already attained considerable reputation as a Christian poet, and the present work, if we mistake not, will do much to establish his claims to the genuine spirit of poetry, as well as to that of Christian philanthropy."—*General Advertiser*.

"The sentiments are sound and salutary; the illustrations are felicitous, and the language is chaste, elegant, and flowing. May it command a speedy and extensive sale!"—*Christian Examiner*.

Also, uniform with "Our Era," price 3s. 6d.,  
**THE HALL OF VISION: a Poem** in three books.

Third Edition.

•• This work has received the highest commendations

Dover: JOHNSON, Market place; London: JACKSON and WOLFORD, and sold by all Booksellers.

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Apostolical and Primitive Church, popular in its government, and simple in its worship. By LYMAN COLEMAN, author of "Antiquities of the Christian Church." With an Introductory Essay, by DR AUGUSTUS NEANDER, Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin.

"To every one anxious to know what the Primitive Church was, we most cordially recommend this standard work."—*Union Magazine*.

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**THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH**, translated and compiled from the works of Augusti; with numerous additions from Rheinfeld, Siegel, and others. With engravings of Plans of Early Churches, &c.

"For Sabbath-school teachers, students, junior pastors, and all to whom cheapness is an object, this work is a perfect treasure—a little library in itself."—*Christian Witness*.

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